Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,579—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
(Under Royal Patronage.)
Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
Moderate Tariff.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe with Liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CALEDONIA	7353	W. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4091	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALIFORNIA	7358	T. H. Sheridon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5797	W. Wheler	6th May,
CLYDE	4091	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	C. Leathorn	20th "
* SHANNON	4301	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7907	J. L. Parrott	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	7194	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles Pier on both and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets at reduced rates on favourable terms.

Large Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costarez	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,215	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,169	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Saloon.	Deck.
	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,067	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Belles	4,311	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 23, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Trieste or Venice.
CALEDONIEN	4,322	Darnade	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,295	X	9th May. 1899
SALAZIE	4,253	Negre	8th June 1899
LAOS	4,347	Pindin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schütte	29th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All Baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	8th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
(Of Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 20th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1899. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of Berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS BANK NOTES, and Foreign Coupons bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

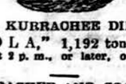
Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,655 tons, on the 4th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mauguerrah and Bourah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 10th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th April.

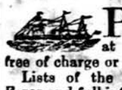
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th March, 1899. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

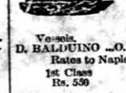
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	27th April 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 22nd April, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 30, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,881	Bohnsack	12th May.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARE-SALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—54, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purpose registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

ZUNIE Cabled and paid same day to England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

FOREIGN BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 8

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families. for Summer or Winter Season.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?

IF SO RIDE

HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES. They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Coorg
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee

For terms and further particulars apply to Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT. Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses,
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c
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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

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BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

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COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

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THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

A SELECT HOTEL
FOR EUROPEAN GENTRY ONLY.

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

HOME COMFORTS, CLEANLINESS and FIRST CLASS CUISINE GUARANTEED.

Every Room fitted with Electric Bells.

Large stabling accommodation available at the premises.

Five minutes walk from the Railway Station and Gymkhana Club.

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Manageress.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S
CELEBRATED
DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS,
FOR ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS,
NOTED ABOVE ALL OTHERS FOR THEIR TOUGHNESS AND RESISTANCE.
ALL KINDS OF
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
AND ALL MATERIALS USED BY
ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, AND SURVEYORS.
SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Confits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Electro-Plated Ware.
Parrot Cages.
Breeding Cages.
Aluminium Ware.
Singing Birds in Cages.
Toys in Varieties.
Bottle Locks.
Stationeries.
Brushes of all Kinds.
Tantalus Frames.
Ladies' Companions.
Scrap Books.
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Vaporizers.
Games of all Kinds.
Hanging Baskets.
French Scented Soaps.
Gold Jewellery.
Ladies Fans.
Toilet Requisites.
Centre Pieces.
Bird Cages.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Mechanical Toys.
Glassware.
Bathing Tubs.
Champagne Taps.
Writing Cases.
Harlequin Tea Sets.
French Provisions.
Albums.
Zolonite Goods.
Scent Cases.
Sponges.
Dog Collars.
Jet Ornaments.
Holdalls.
Silver Jewellry.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

AT
THE QUEEN'S HALL
LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE
is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE
possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone, THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
ARE UNSURPASSED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.
J. E. BEVAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
(ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.)
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL AND POONA.

READY REMEDIES.

EAR-ACHE CURE.
Relieves distressing ear pains and removes their cause, producing a healthy action of the organ. Per bot..... 0 1

EASTON'S PILLS.
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To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remunerations.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th April, 1899, both days inclusive.

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Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

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To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remunerations.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

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W. R. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. BOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVE AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. Interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, issuing Series or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RAWLINS, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 or is reduced below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED Deposits.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in the East, and Telegraphic Transfers effected.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	17	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

			Cash. Rs.	a.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings		per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50	do.	9	0
Isabels	do. 50	do.	7	8
Exquisitas	do. 50	do.	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50	do.	5	0
Little Devils	do. 50	do.	3	0
Club Londres	do. 100	do.	7	0
Nuevo Habano Especial	do. 100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do. 100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do. 100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 1st and 3rd proximo, those days being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th March 1899.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500 Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCES.—ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addressing in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

OUR CUSTOMS CLERK, named SAWALRAM KUSHNAJI, has ABSCONDED with the following GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES:—

BOMBAY CIRCLE				Rs.
"	W	24792	dated 18-7-93 for	50
"	Z	13697	6-12-94 for	50
"	CD	7	9-4-96 for	50
"	7	61221	" 9-4-96 for	50
MADRAS CIRCLE.				
"	85	46505	10-3-94 for	50
ALLAHABAD				
CALCUTTA CIRCLE.				
"	D	56547	25-4-94 for	50
BOMBAY CIRCLE.				
"	W	36109	22-7-93 for	500
"	W	67682	2-3-93 for	1,000
"	73			
"	W	63821	2-3-93 for	1,000
"	73			

NOTICE to all the BANKS has been sent to STOP payment.

TURNER MORRISON & Co.

NOTICE.

FOR CONVENIENCE of our constituents, we now have a TELEPHONIC communication No. 220. Messrs. Mandlik will be taken over and our business is fully developed to be carried on the American Principle.

P. J. BRAIZE, F.C.S.S.
Mang. Proprr.
Bombay Type-Writing Co.

22nd March, 1899.

3 ARAB STALLIONS.

1. SHAHINSHAH GREY ARAB, 15-1, 6 years old, strong and powerful, magnificent charger.
2. MOGAL, CHESTNUT ARAB, 15-1, 6 years old.
3. JAMSHID, CHESTNUT ARAB, 15-1, 5 years old.

MOGAL AND JAMSHID has received the 1st and 2nd prize at the last Bombay Horse Show.

Both very handsome and perfect much.

Particulars, apply to

MR. ABDOOR RAZZAK BIN CURTAS.
No. 6, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.

WANTED.

REQUIRED by the BYCULLA CLUB a STEWARD (native). Replies stating qualifications and salary expected to be sent to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Byculla Club.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 10,000. No Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Offices and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities in Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,950,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of SCOTLAND, AND THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thalping, Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Penang, Kwala Lumpor, Batavia, Samarang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Manila, Yokohama, Kobe, Tientsin.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be known on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Sir Shivistone Circle.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £563,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £563,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for other periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL INCAPACITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced discoveries on the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—J. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 50 Years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 1-2 m., 1-58a. Low water, 7-5m., 7-41s. Good Friday: Holiday.

GOOD FRIDAY.

The day of the Passion has been held as a festival by the Church from the earliest times. In England, the day is one of two (Christmas being the other) on which all business is suspended. In the Churches, which are generally well attended, the service is marked by an unusual solemnity.

Before the change of religion, Good Friday was, of course, celebrated in England with the same religious ceremonies as in other Catholic countries. A dressed figure of Christ being mounted on a crucifix, two priests bore it round the altar, with doleful chants; then, laying it on the ground with great tenderness, they fell beside it, kissed its hands and feet with piteous sighs and tears, the other priests doing the like in succession. Afterwards came the people to worship the assumedly dead Saviour, each bringing some little gift, such as corn and eggs. There was finally a most ceremonious burial of the image, along with the "singing bread," amidst the light of torches and the burning of incense, and with flowers to strew over the grave.

The king went through the ceremony of blessing certain rings, to be distributed among the people, who accepted them as infallible cures for cramp. Coming in state into his chapel, he found a crucifix laid upon a cushion, and a carpet spread on the ground before it. The monarch crept along the carpet to the crucifix, as a token of his humility, and there blessed the rings in a silver basin, kneeling all the time, with his almoner likewise kneeling by his side. After this was done, the queen and her ladies came in, and likewise crept to the cross. The blessing of cramp-rings is believed to have taken its rise in the efficacy for that disease supposed to reside in a ring of Edward the Confessor, which used to be kept in Westminster Abbey. There can be no doubt that a belief in the medical power of the cramp-ring was once as faithfully held as any medical maxim whatever. Lord Berners, the accomplished translator of Frevissart, while ambassador in Spain, wrote to Cardinal Wolsey, June 21, 1518, entreating him to reserve a few cramp-rings for him, adding that he hoped, with God's grace, to bestow them well.

A superstition regarding bread baked on Good Friday appears to have existed from an early period. Bread so baked was kept by a family all through the ensuing year, under a belief that a few gratings of it in water would prove a specific for any ailment, but particularly for diarrhœa. We see a memorial of this ancient superstition in the use of what are called hot-cross-buns, which may now be said to be the most prominent popular observance connected with the day.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 1-43 m., 2-46a. Low water, 7-44m., 8-28a. Banks closed: Easter holidays. P. and O. s.s. Carthage, with English mails of the 24th March, due to arrive, 6 a.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 2-30m., 3-42a., Low water, 8-30m., 9-28a.

THE PEOPLE'S READING ROOM.—The People's Free Reading Room and Library was closed yesterday, on account of the death of Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana, one of the trustees of the library.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—A man was crushed to death under a train, on Saturday last, near Khakharia, a station of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.—Mr. Marks, a Government telegraph master, left here, on the 24th instant, to take up an important employment at Akyab. Mr. Marks is a good shot, and had won the championship, besides several prizes here. While he had been at Sindh, he won a shooting prize in the shape of a nice silver vase. His departure has made a gap amongst the volunteers here.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Sladen, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Parker charged Valubh Rutna, a coachman, and Dayal Muiji Kalianji, a money-lender, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended the second accused. It was stated that on Wednesday afternoon, at about two o'clock, the first accused, who was in charge of a shigram, and the second, who was driving a mail phaeton, were racing on the Kalbadevie Road, when they were arrested by Constable Walter. The first accused admitted that he was driving rashly. The second accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, and called witnesses, who said that he was not driving rashly. It also stated in his defence that he was assaulted at the police chowkey. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that he would not deal with the allegation of the second as to the assault committed at the police station. He held that the witnesses for the accused were interested persons. He convicted both the accused and fined them Rs. 10 each.

SUICIDE UNDER FEVER DELIRIUM.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Duncan Road, regarding the death of Raghoo Apaji, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was a tindal, driver, and resided at Duncan Road. On Friday last, he was attacked with fever. He was taken to a doctor at Kalbadevie Road, who prescribed for him some medicine. Raghoo afterwards got into a tramcar to go home. His friends could not accompany him, as they had no money with them. On reaching home, they found that deceased had not arrived. A search was made for him, but without success. About 1 o'clock on Wednesday, Raghoo returned home, and went to sleep in an empty room on the third floor of an adjoining house. Shortly after, an old woman, named Rakhmibai, who had recently boarded, heard the noise of a fall on the roof at the back of the house. She went down and saw the deceased lying in the sweeper's passage, below the roof. An alarm was raised, when some neighbours came down and carried Raghoo to the verandah, where he died within a few minutes after. A verdict of suicide under fever delirium was recorded.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

GOOD FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

7 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion.
9 a.m.—Litany and address to children.
11 a.m.—"The Three hours Agony."
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Magnificat and Nunc Dimitt.—Chants—Hymns 398, 134 and 125.

Saturday, April 1.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Choral Evenso g. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis Simper in F. Anthem—"If we believe that Jesus died." Bunnet—Hymns 131 and 135.

Easter Sunday, April 2.

6-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in B flat—Hymns 55, 56, and 311 part 2 125.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 134, 133 and 137.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
Anthem—"If we believe that Jesus died" Bunnett.
The offertories are for the Sisters of all Saints community.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA,
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

Good Friday.

8 a.m.—Litany and Ante-Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. (Parade Service)—Hymns 112 161 and 165.
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 101, 124 and 123.
Offertories for the "Children's Home" at Khandalla.

Easter Eve.

8 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion.
7 p.m.—First Evensong of Easter.

Easter Day.

8 a.m. Introit, Hymn 136. Mass Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 127, 322 and 324. Nunc Dimittis.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 125, 131, 134 and 133.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 125, 131, 499 and 132.
Offertories for new Choir Cassocks and Surplices.

Easter Monday and Tuesday.

7 30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE,
(Near School of Art.)

Easter Day, April 2.

Incumbent—Rev. C. Gilder.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and second Celebration of the Holy Communion, with sermon by the Rev. R. S. Spooner.—Hymns 195, 135 and 316.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 125, 134, 133 and 110.
The offertory for the Pastor's Fund.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM,
Good Friday, March 31.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher
Offertories on behalf of the Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.

Easter Day, April 2.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Easter Day.

Easter Eve, 8 p.m.—Solemn Evensong. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Matins Choral.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evens ng. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Bisoe.
Alms for the All Saints Nursery.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

Easter Day, April 2.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 23rd March 1899:—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 24th March 1899	15,810,300
Amount remitted in excess	2,961,300

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

MR. ALLAN ARTHUR'S SPEECH.

CHEAPER CABLEGRAMS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur's speech during the debate on the Budget at the meeting of the Legislative Council was as follows:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur said:—I would congratulate your Excellency's Government on the prosperous condition of the finances of India, as disclosed by the Budget. When an individual becomes possessed of a large sum of money either by his own exertions, by the prosperity of his business or otherwise, the fact is generally brought home to him by the receipt of subscription books and requests to give of his wealth to others. In like manner the Government of India will probably have laid before them, sooner or later, schemes of various kinds having for their object the dissipation of part of the splendid surplus which the Budget reveals. The mercantile community of India are unanimous in pressing for a reform which has been too long delayed, and which might possibly trench to a small extent on the surplus. I am not going to ask the Hon'ble member to abolish the income-tax. I do not forget that when I suggested to him a few weeks ago that it was a hardship that holders of Indian securities in England should be charged with double income-tax, I received from him the minimum of satisfaction, and I fear to touch on the subject again. But it is to be hoped that during the next few years it will be found possible to remit this unpopular and unfair tax. Unpopular, because it is entirely unsuited to the conditions of this country; and unfair on account of the inequality of its incidence. The point I wish to press on your Excellency's attention is a grievance of long duration. In these days of fierce competition, the prices of all commodities have very materially declined. Values of nearly all articles of consumption are very low, railway rates have been reduced, ocean freights are half of what they once were, letters are carried between Great Britain and India for a penny, and the points of the merchant have very much decreased and are still on the decline. Progress and competition are responsible to a great extent for these reductions. The one charge that remains constant is the cost of India-European telegrams. The cable companies are the enemies of progress in this matter. They block the way, and I think it is a reproach to them that foreign telegrams should remain almost as expensive luxuries as champagne and Havana cigars. The cost of telegraphing between Europe and India is Rs. 3, or 4s. per word. The charge is so exorbitant that notwithstanding the increased trade now doing and the increase in the number of telegraphic despatches, there is no doubt that trade, traffic does not increase to any appreciable degree. The cause of this is not far to seek. In order to avoid being swamped altogether by telegraphic charges, the merchant, at immense expense to himself, has resorted to improving his codes, which are becoming more nearly perfect and more ingenious every year, resulting in fewer words being used to express a great deal more than they formerly did. These individuals, instead of telegraphing in ordinary words, have to take the trouble of preparing small private codes for the purpose of telegraphing to their friends abroad. Your Excellency will have observed how rapidly India is served by the press telegrams, how the high telegraph charges are strangling press enterprise, with the result that this great Empire is most meagrely informed of what is going on in other countries of the world. Given a subsidised cable, with low rates, the necessity for perfecting codes will disappear, and the traffic in mercantile cables will increase, telegrams will become more frequent and press telegrams fuller and more intelligible. To induce an increase of traffic is small reduction will be useless. The reduction in the first instance must be substantial, at least 50 per cent. This would make the cost of telegraphing Rs. 1-8 homewards, and 2s. outwards per word.

THE COST OF REDUCTION.

It is estimated that a reduction of 6d. per word would involve a loss of revenue to the cable companies of £50,000 per annum, and it follows that a reduction of 2s. would mean a loss of revenue of £200,000. The cable companies not being sufficiently enterprising to lower the rate themselves, would no doubt be willing to make the reduction provided they were given a guarantee that they will not be losers thereby. The London Chamber of Commerce have pointed out that the principle of State aid to communication between parts of the Empire has received definite sanction from the institution of an Imperial Penny Postage. In the interests of the Empire and of the merchants who have helped to build it, is surely not unreasonable to expect the Home Government to join the Government of India in giving the necessary guarantee to the cable companies. But let us suppose that the Home Government refuse, and that the full £200,000 has to be paid away under the guarantee, the question arises, can the public reasonably ask the Government of India to undertake the guarantee? The hon'ble member budgets for a net profit in the Telegraph Department of Rx. 271,200, which surplus at present goes to swell the general revenues of the country, and which would no doubt be reduced to some extent by a reduction in foreign telegraph charges, and would be, however, a very nearly the amount of the guarantee required, and it can be very well argued that this net profit might for the present be employed to carry out this much-needed reform. Again a saving can be reckoned on the cost of foreign telegrams on Government account, which must be heavy, while the small balance required to make up the full guarantee might very well come out of the general revenues of India. The Financial Secretary knows that the Secretary of State has not only succeeded in selling £3 millions more Council Bills and transfers than anticipated in the Budget Estimate, but these Bills and transfers have been placed at an exchange of 1s. 4d. the rate adopted in the legislation of June, 1893. In addition to placing these Council Bills, aggregating £19,000,000, the Government of India have succeeded in obtaining about £11 million of gold in exchange for rupees at a corresponding rate and including that secured last year the gold in the Paper Currency Reserve must now amount to nearly £2,000,000. It is also satisfactory to observe that this improvement in exchange is attributable solely to a favorable balance of indebtedness, not to additional State borrowing in sterling, for if I read the figures aright the addition to India's sterling debt this year is £412,800 only. I would once again take this opportunity to point out that it would be a fatal mistake to think that the favourable balance of indebtedness experienced is bound to continue, and that the present prosperous condition of the export trade and curtailed import trade can be relied on to help for fixity of exchange in the future. We are told in the Financial Statement that the rise in exchange in the early part of the year was due to unusually large exports of rice, wheat and seeds. The exports of wheat in particular were exceptionally large owing to exceptional circumstances; and by way of explanation of the present improvement in the balance of indebtedness, I may say that it is only natural after a widespread famine and at a time of plague that exports should greatly exceed imports. Impoverished producers must sell produce before they can buy clothing and other imports, and at a time of plague the holders both of exports and imports are inclined to keep their stocks at a minimum. Hitherto the balance of indebtedness has been as a rule favourable to India, helped occasionally by heavy borrowing in sterling; but it is probable that this favourable balance has been maintained to some extent by the constant decline in sterling exchange: and it would be highly imprudent in attempting to fix exchange to reply for fixity upon this abnormal factor. If we are to have confidence in exchange we must have in operation that influence which fixes exchange and adjusts the balance of indebtedness in all great commercial countries, viz., immediate and permanent convertibility of the currency into gold, the international standard of value. I think it is now generally admitted that in order to fix exchange and secure a gold standard, conversion need only be applied to that portion of the currency which can be spared for export or rather to that portion that is tendered for remittance at the fixed minimum rate of exchange: and I hold that the figures I submitted to this Council last year prove that a Government with heavy sterling liabilities as compared with the extent of its currency will find it less expensive to undertake convertibility in this restricted form than to allow exchange to drop. If this is the case, and I hold that it is, it is to be hoped that the contemplated reform of the currency will include measures for ensuring immediate and permanent convertibility in some form or other: and in order that these measures may inspire complete confidence not only here but in Europe, it is desirable that convertibility be guaranteed by the Home Government. Confidence exerts a powerful influence both over exchange and demands for conversion, and the mere verbal guarantee of the British Government would be of great assistance to the Government of India. This guarantee might be given with perfect freedom from risk: because it has been proved that the Government of India will find it more profitable to undertake convertibility at 1s. 4d. than to allow sterling exchange to drop below that rate, so that all the Home Government are called on to do is to guarantee that India will adopt the course most profitable to her. It seems to me that that the decision that will shortly have to be made the Government will have to choose between convertibility with profit and certainty on the one hand, and inconvertibility with fear and want of confidence on the other.

BRITISH CAPITAL FOR INDIA.

I have just one other remark to make. Lord George Hamilton from his place in the House of Commons has repeatedly dwelt on the benefits that would accrue to India from an influx of British capital. If there is anything in the idea that British capital is to be attracted to rupee investment, it seems to me the first step is to grant facilities so that investors can get shares transferred in India, and I would suggest that it is desirable to arrange that Indian companies with rupee capital should be able to have share registers in England, to much the same way as sterling companies such as the Exchange Banks under the English Companies Act have what I believe are called Colonial registers to enable transfers in their shares to be effected in India.

ESTERHAZY IN LONDON.

VIEWS ON "THE AFFAIR."

THE COMEDY ONLY COMMENCING.

A COMING SENSATION.

GEN. DE BOISDEFFRE AND THE FORGERY

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

ESTERHAZY is still in London, and seems at home there. From all quarters the most extraordinary proposals are reaching him. A Belgian merchant, for instance, offers him the command of the native police of a region beneath the Equator, the manager of a theatre wants to know whether he would appear in a grand military drama, while a lady journalist is tempting him with inducements to write his autobiography. Persons more or less interesting are begging for his autograph, and compatriots visiting London are soliciting interviews to express to him their patriotic gratitude. It needs only a word of encouragement from Messrs. Barnum and Bailey to make him the man of the day. Meanwhile the Major is occupying his time in "breeching" a fine, carved meerschaum pipe, and while waiting, like another great personage, for something to turn up, is quietly enjoying the dolce far niente. It was thus I found him, stretched out in an armchair, radiant and overflowing with contentment.

"You are all right, then, and fear absolutely nothing here?"

"Absolutely nothing, for I know the French Government can and will do nothing against me in this country, where one really breathes freely. Although I am being watched, and have always a pack of detectives at my heels, I can quietly laugh at them for their pains.

"But how is all this to end?"

"The truth is on the march, as Zola says, and we shall shortly have the show piece of the fireworks."

"It isn't all over yet, then?"

"On the contrary, it is only commencing."

"And the Dreyfus affair?" "The Daily News" a few days ago that its Paris correspondent stated that the night Henry was arrested three gentlemen visited you at Mme. Pays's at two in the morning, and that you stayed on hour with you?"

"Right enough."

"Who were they?"

"Friends—officers."

"Was Du Paty de Clam there?"

"No."

Esterhazy remained impenetrable. "There are many things," I said, changing the subject, "that the public does not yet know—the history of the Ems telegram, diplomatic values, the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier, the forged letters attributed to the Kaiser, &c."

"Yes; all that will come out at the proper time and place, but the time is not yet ripe."

"And what else is there?"

"Many things," said Esterhazy, with animation. "And there's one I'll make no mistake over, General Roget has just got into his supply good graces by preventing the 18th Brumaire to overturn the Republic. Yet it is he and De Boisdeffre who were the cause of the death of Henry, of whose forgery, committed long before the Zola trial, they were perfect cognizant. That forgery dates from November, 1895, and Henry was merely their instrument, just as I was. But, according to what I learn, Du Paty de Clam is going to speak in his turn. He has a good many things up his sleeve, and we shall see how many things. It will be all up with De Boisdeffre, and it serves him right, for he is directly responsible for all that happened under his orders."

"But why did Picquart, Leblois, and Painlevé get rid of?"

"To get rid of Picquart. It is very simple. First, General Roget was a colonel at the time of the Dreyfus Affair, and attached to the Second Bureau of the General Staff. Picquart was his subordinate fellow, who immunged everywhere. They wanted to get rid of him by showing that he was on a false scent, and Henry therefore wrote the forgery which cost him his life, to establish the guilt of Dreyfus by a new proof. It was known then that Picquart was acting with Leblois for M. Scheurer-Kestner, and De Boisdeffre made a pretext of the pseudo-discovery made by Henry to withdraw Picquart from the Intelligence Bureau, and to send him to Tunis. But Roget and De Boisdeffre knew absolutely of the forgery, and they played a comedy in denying that knowledge when Cavaignac had Henry arrested."

In reply to a remark concerning his recent return to Paris, Esterhazy declared that if any attempt had been made to arrest him, he would have swallowed a couple of strychnine pills, which he kept handy in his waistcoat pocket. "But now there is no danger from the Intelligence Bureau, since I have left Picquart from the Intelligence Bureau, and De Boisdeffre knew absolutely of the forgery, and they played a comedy in denying that knowledge when Cavaignac had Henry arrested."

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"You are still a soldier?"

"Of course I am."

"And what else is there?"

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PRESUMPTIONS AND INFERENCES.

A note, based chiefly on Privy Council Judgments on the Law as to Second Appeals in India.

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Yours truly,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

ALTHOUGH the market has been generally a quiet one during the past week, there has been a very fair enquiry for Cotton from Exporters, a moderate amount of business being done. Wheat and seeds have been steady in tone, with a fair demand. In exchange there have been fluctuations from day to day to some extent, and for the greater part in the downward direction, but rates close this evening at last Friday's quotations. Money is still in good demand. In Government paper there has been an advance of 3-16 per cent. in 3 1-2 per cents, and a decline of 1-2 per cent. in 3 per cents, as compared with last Friday's rates. Freights have been somewhat quiet, and are called a dull market to-day. Imports are inanimate.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	20,71,577
" " " Branches	Inc.	"	11,34,382
Other " "	Inc.	"	49,03,947
Government Securities	Inc.	"	16
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	5,20,392
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	15,89,604
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	58,078
Cash	Inc.	"	62,67,332

As disclosed by the statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Tuesday for Monday (when the Bank was closed for a native holiday), the Cash Balance stood 62 1-2 lakhs higher on Saturday last than it did on the preceding Saturday, at 187-3-4 lakhs against a diminution of 17 lakhs at 125 lakhs. Public Deposits at the Head Office increased by some 5 0 3-4 lakhs, and at the Branches by 11 1-4 lakhs: Private Deposits by 49 lakhs; Bills Discounted and Purchased by 15 3-4 lakhs; and the Balances with other Banks by 1 2 lakh. In Loans, on the other hand, there was a falling off of some 5 lakhs.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 25th March, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,77,363
Do. do. at Branches	60,50,091
Other Deposits	3,25,90,877
Post Bills	6,803
Credits undrawn	18,79,365
Rs...	663,05,093

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	104,69,242
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	77,60,757
Loans on do. do. do.	134,32,146
Bills Discounted and Purchased	116 51,957
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,723
Balances with other Banks	2,79,251
Cash	187,75,199
Rs.....	663,05,093

Meanwhile, the demand for money continues to be good. The Bank of Bombay rate is 7 per cent. and that in the open market is 4 1-2 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone on Saturday last at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and ls. 4 5-32 to 3-16d. for three months' sight credits, with business on a very small scale. The market re-opened on Tuesday, after the holiday on Monday, with a steady feeling and ls. 4d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and ls. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. Merchants' Bills were very scarce but there was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, chiefly from the bazar, and a moderate amount of business was reported. Later in the day ls. 3 31-32d. became the best rate obtainable for Telegraphic and Demand. Yesterday the market was quiet in tone at ls. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraic, ls. 3 31-32d. to ls. 5d. for Demand, and ls. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. There was some enquiry for Bank Demand at ls. 4d., and a limited amount was reported done. The quiet feeling in the market continued to-day with ls. 3 31-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, ls. 4d. for Demand, and ls. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. The latter have been scarce, and of Bank Demand there was a fair amount reported. The market closed steady in tone at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	ls. 3 31-32d.	to ls. 4d. per Rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	ls. 3 31-32d.		
Credits 3 months' sight	ls. 4 5-32d.		
Francs	1·70		

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening on Saturday last the market was steady at 100 3-4 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 101 1-4 for the coming Settlement, and 101 3-8 for the April Account. The market was closed on Monday and re-opened on Tuesday with a quiet feeling at 101 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 101 1-8 for Account, and 94 1-2 for 3 per cents. At opening yesterday the feeling in the market was weak, but rates steadied during the day, and were quoted at closing at 100 15-16 and 101 11-16 for money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1 2 for 3 per cents. To-day rates have been steady at 101 5-16 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 5-16 for Account; Threes are unchanged at 94 1-2.

SHARES.—There have been fluctuations in prices both in favour of and against sellers, while this evening's revised list shews, as compared with last Friday's, a tendency in prices to favour buyers more than sellers, the changes being in advance of Rs. 20, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 5 in Empres; and of Rs. 2 1-2 in Southern Mahratta; and a decline of Rs. 30 in Ripon; of Rs. 25 each in Britannia, and City of Bombay; of Rs. 20 in Bombay United; of Rs. 15 each, in Coorla, and Hindustan; of Rs. 10 in Framjee Petit; and of Rs. 2 1-2 in David. In Presses Bombay Cotton, are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, while Khangaon are Rs. 10 higher; Harvey and Sobapaby, and Mofussil, Rs. 5 each, and New Indian, Rs. 2 1-2. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading have declined Rs. 100 to the 1st issue and Rs. 30, in the Second Issue. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7 1-2 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a very small business doing in Grey-Goods; prices are generally stationary. In "Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods" there has been no change, and only a small enquiry. "Locally-made Goods" are a quiet market. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have been some 2,900 packages; and of "Local," about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—Some holders are reported to be selling at slightly reduced rates; while spinners of makes that are in request are firm at current prices. The market closes weak at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.	Mule.	As.	to	Reeled.
"	10s	"	3 1-16	"	3 3-8 "
"	12s	"	3 1-2	"	4 11-16 "
"	12s	"	3 5-8	"	4 3-4 "
"	16s	"	4	"	4 13-16 "
"	20s	"	4 1-4	"	5 "
"	24s	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	30s	"	6	"	6 1-2 "
"	40s	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow metal is 4 annas per cwt. higher; Braziers copper, 12 annas per cwt.; and Swedish Bar-Iron, 8 annas per candy.

COALS.—Sales have been effected of "Cardiff," ready in harbour, at Rs. 18 1-2 to Rs. 18 3-4 per ton; and for forward delivery a line was placed at Rs. 18 1-2. Some "Dawson's W. Hartley" was done at Rs. 17 1-4, for March-April. Ready "Deshagar" changed hands at Rs. 15 3-4 to Rs. 16, and forward at Rs. 15 1-2. The tone of the market is steady at closing; we quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	Rs. 17 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 17 per ton,
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton,
Cardiff	Rs. 18 1-2 "	Rs. 18 1-2 "
Japan	Nil.	Nil.
Singarani	Nil.	Nil.
Deshagar Bengal	Rs. 16 "	Rs. 15 3-4 "
Mutr's Navigation	Rs. 14 1-2 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Jardine's	Rs. 14 1-2 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Seebpore	Rs. 15 "	Rs. 14 1-4 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—We have to report a quiet market. The operations of exporters and the mills have been on a moderate scale, prices show a tendency to favour sellers. The market closes this evening with a dull feeling, and a small business doing.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

	Per Candy,	Per lb.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 129	2 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 120	2 21 3 d.
Do. Good	" 114	2 9-16d.
Scinde, Fine	" 134	2 7 8d.
Do. Fully Good	" 118	2 23-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 129	2 25 32d.
Broach, Fully Good	" 136	2 1-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	" 144	3 3-32d.
Do. do. May	" 134	3 3-16d.
Do. Fair Dewi	" 141	3d.
Do. Do. May	" 114	3 1-16d.
Do. Good May	" 129	3d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good May	" 141	3 3-32d.
Western May	" 128	2 31 32d.
Broach, Fine	" 102	3 11-32d.
Do. Good	"	

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this Season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99.	Season. 1897-98.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	301,000	232,000
Barsee and Nuggur	70,500	57,000
Berar	52,500	27,000
Hingunghat	11,000	7,500
Dhollera	102,000	20 000
Broach	52,000	41,000
Bengals	182,500	129,500
Persian and Sind	2,500	9,500
	1,200,500	774,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For 6 days	31,471	20,515	49,193
From 1st Jan. to 29th March	1,013,318	696,966	841,221
Clearances as Overland Arrivals	not yet known		
For 6 days	18,821	7,900	
From 1st Jan. to 29th March	587,879	425,317	361,495
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta &c.	3,731	2,257	7,213
Steel days	182,500	129,500	174,000
From 1st July to 29th March			

WHEAT.—A small business has passed in this market; prices are firm and without change.

SEEDS have been a steady market; quotation show no change. The enquiry is a fair one.

The Comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	132,660	205,248	84,985
Do. from 1st January to 29th March	933,818	758,901	277,338
Linseed for 6 days	97,925	104,308	6,090
Do. from 1st January to 29th March	755,321	621,239	61 503
Rapeseed for 6 days	34,190	48,904	13,515
Do. from 1st January to 29th March	283,775	195,532	55 982
Gingellyseed for 6 days	42,390	53,957	12,468
Do. from 1st January to 29th March	837,938	827 047	293,157

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	92,805	.....	.....
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th Mar	500,357	62,100	811
Linseed for 6 days	49,410	45,454	.....
Do. from 1st Jan to 29th Mar	553,651	553,065	121,792
Rapeseed for 6 days	10,019	37,521	.....
Do. from 1st Jan to 29th Mar	342,839	271,490	115 110
Gingellyseed for 6 days	39,142	27,012	.....
Do. from 1st Jan to 29th Mar	753,857	634,715	181,790

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Ruling Prices Current—Bombay Market Report—Freights.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Strathcarron, 2,050 tons, Captain F J J Quicke, cleared yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE s s Netherfield, 2,021 tons, Captain W H Allayne sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,292 tons, Canptain A Haig, will sail to-morrow for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following Passengers.—Mr Graveson Mr Clarke, Mr Bell, Mr Stephen Balm.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J MacLean, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 42 cases opium, Mr and Mrs Adamally Ismailjee, and 47 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s. s. Rydall Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain M. McLoarrie, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Liverpool (22nd February) brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingtone, will sail to-morrow for Karachi, after the arrival of the English mail, with a general cargo, and the following passengers. Mr Wacha, Captain Jameson, Mr L B Stephens, and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, will sail to-morrow for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers. For London—Mr Wolf, Revd Anderson, Mrs Anderson, and 2 children, Revd R L Porter, Mrs Porter and 2 infants, and Mr John Lloyd. For Liverpool—Mr Deigton, Mrs and Miss Deighton, Mrs J S McNeil and child, Mr and Mrs Hawkins, and 2 children, Mrs Brunner and 2 children, Miss J G Tunbridge, Miss D M Tunbridge, Master Tunbridge, Miss Yorke. For Newport—Revd F P Neild Mrs Neild and child, Master Neild, Master Robinson, Miss Robinson, Master and Miss Conklin Master Bare. For Marseilles—Mr Stokell.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 30.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt. Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons		P & O Co
Coromandel	547	Hartley		M M & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert	Govt Dock	Royal Navy.
H M S Marathon		Reid		Royal Navy.
Kerbela	1148	Williams	Calcutta	M M & Co
Ooloobaria	3420	Lee		M M & Co
Coningsby	2158	Smith		K Brothers
Clyde	1141	Symons		P & O Co
Dean of Ogil	2321	Singer	Bombay	Co
Strathcarron	2050	Quicke		Do
H M S Flagship Empress		Bass		Royal Navy
Nizam	2041	Craigen		T & C.
Khandalla	1316	Whitehead		M M & Co
Monarch	1379	Murray		K & Co
Binge Mavli	1889	Cook		N Y Kaisha
North Sands	2234	Hugessen		
Unita	1459	Hardy		M M & Co
Tenby	2359	Campbell		
Nankin	537	Lyon		P & O Co
Naleri	1159	Hunson		& P S N Co
Neptune	2178	Walters		K N & Co
India	3221	Birkill		Do
Kilwa	993	MacLean		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Don of Aiello	2275	Jervis	Marseilles	1-4	Bombay Co.
B	Dido	1417	Hunter	Hull		F M & Co
C	Valentia	2411	Thomas	Hamburg	3-4	Bombay Co
D	Can Macrae	1620	Becket	Hamburg	1-4	H Co
E	H J Courtland	1760	Hunter	London		H C Jooseb
K	Bedouin	2245	Golwin	Marseilles	1-4	K N & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	3-4	Shepd & Co
M	India	2391	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles	1-4	W & A G & Co
P	Palestrina	2239	Harlor	Genoa	6-4	Bombay Co
Q	Candleshoe	2463	Chamberlain	Havre	1-4	W A G & Co
R	Clan Campbell	1632	Barr			T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Shepd & Co	
Zuari	93	Harbour	Do	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Logician	3162	Chandler	Dunkirk	5-1	K N & Co
2	Australia	2291	Haig	Liverpool	30-3	W & A G & Co
3	Agamothus	2896	Davies	Dunkirk		F M & Co
5	Dawlish	2215	Partridge	London		J M & Co
7	Imperator	2150	Brolica	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
8	Berenice	2532	Sabadine	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
10	Rydal Hall	2139	Macqueary	Liverpool	6-4	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	4198	Gordon	Aden	1-4	P O Co
15	Roker	2297	Taylor	Havre		W & A G & Co
16	Netherfield	2021	Allayne	Marseilles	30-3	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	1-4 M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 4·138.

The Flag Staff over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 7h. 8m. 4·13 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	H. M. S. Elphinstone	McArthur	Aden, March 20.
	Kilwa	Maclean	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Netherfield	Allayne	Marseilles.
	Dunkirk	Govino	Genoa.
	Aproditea	Morgan	Calcutta.
	Ofari	Orsell	Zanzibar.
	Patna	Neilson	Persian Gulf.

The following Vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Imperator, Brelich, for Trieste.
" Sirsah and Quick, for Karachi.
" Hans Isle, Abrey, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Agamath, Hoig, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi.

The following Vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Shanghai, for China, etc.
" Trieste, for Trieste via Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st March.

1. All arms and equipment not yet received at Head-Quarters should be returned to the Armoury at once.

2. Govt. Resolution No. 371, dated 23rd March 1899, is published for information:—Captain F. W. Ingham, Bombay Volunteer Rifles is granted 12 months leave out of India from the 18th March 1899.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st March.

1. Head-quarters will be closed from to-day (Friday) to Monday both days inclusive for Easter holidays.

2. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to the quarters on or after Tuesday next. Also any Pouch ammunition, that may be in possession of members.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DATTA—March 27, at Rao Bareli, Oudh, the wife of Albert Datta, Asst and Opium Agnt, of a daughter.

GREGSON—March 18, at Agra, the wife of G. W. Gregson, C.S.P., of a son.

SANDERS—March 19, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant G A F Sanders, R.E. (Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMSON—UNGER—March 22, at the Scottish Presbyterian Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev R Horne Stevenson, Joseph Mish Thomson, Mill Manager, Sri Pwarka Das Jute Mills, to Henrietta Elizabeth Unger, eldest daughter of Andrew Unger, Esq, Engineering Department, Indian Midland Railway.

DEATH.

LE MARCHANT—March 23, at Peshawar, Lieut-Colonel E H Le Marchant, Commanding 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regt.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1899.

WHEN the Currency Committee was appointed to consider what steps should be taken to complete the work begun when the Indian Mints were closed in 1893, with a view to giving stability to Exchange, a number of memorials were submitted to the Secretary of State recommending that the Committee should inquire into the policy of reopening the Mints. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce was responsible for one of the memorials which, without committing that body to any opinion, urged that the advisability of reopening the Mints should be thoroughly considered. Lord George Hamilton met these representations by the statement that the terms of the appointment of the Committee would admit of such an inquiry. The intention of the memorialists was undoubtedly to bring about the reversal of the policy inaugurated in 1893. As a serious attempt was made to induce the Committee to recommend that course, Mr. Frederick J. Atkinson, F. S. S., of the Indian Financial Department, specially prepared last year for the Currency Committee a pamphlet on "The Question of the Reopening of the Indian Mints." The publication was withheld in consequence of the proposal to send a Mission to China to enquire into the currency conditions in that country. As it was subsequently decided not to send the mission, the pamphlet has now been issued, the references to China being based upon authentic official documents and the official returns. Mr. Atkinson with good reason regrets that the Mission was abandoned, for considerable mystery still shrouds the conditions of the currency, the methods of trade, the influence of the *hikin*, and other duties, and the causes regulating prices. Still a good deal of information regarding China is available, which suffices to set at rest the fears at one time entertained that the Indian tea and cotton industries would be handicapped by the rise in the value of the rupee, while the price of silver in China dropped heavily. The general belief that China, like India, possesses a silver currency, is, as we recently stated, altogether erroneous. Neither gold nor silver is coined in that country, copper being the only metal honoured by the Chinese mints. Wages are paid in copper cash, which is also utilised for the petty trade of the country. Gold and silver bullion are employed as convenient media of barter in large transactions, the exchange being fixed from time to time by the local banks, and the contracting parties stipulate whether payment is to be made in gold or silver. When this comes to be understood, there is nothing paradoxical in the fact that far from suffering by the rise in the value of the rupee, the Indian tea trade and the export of cotton yarn to China have been largely developed since the closing of the Mints. In a pamphlet prepared by Mr. Atkinson a year before the closure of the Mints he showed that China pays for her opium, cotton goods, and other imports ordinarily in gold, and sells the tea, silk, and other commodities which she exports for gold. He drew the inference that if India raised the gold price of the rupee, the gold prices in China would be raised too, and consequently the silver prices of all articles, imported into that country either from gold standard countries or from India, would be proportionately raised. This is what has actually occurred. Imports from India of cotton yarn, grey shirtings, and rice rose as the price of silver fell, while the rise in the price of opium was consid rably greater.

As everyone knows, the closing of the Mints was due chiefly to the portentous loss experienced by the State in the remission to England of the Home charges. In 1892-93 the amount remitted was Rx. 26,977,496, and the loss on remission with exchange at 15·026d. was Rx. 10,087,213. It was certain that the Home charges would continue to increase owing to the development of railways and irrigation carried out by Government. It was equally certain that the price of silver would continue to fall, for the experts are satisfied that silver sufficient for the needs of all nations can be produced at less than twenty pence an ounce. With open Mints, that would give a rupee worth eight pence. In August 1897 the price of silver fell to 23 5-8 an ounce, which open Mints would have converted into nine-penny rupees. It has been confidently asserted that if the Mints were reopened the price of silver would rise to thirty-three pence per ounce, which would give a thirteen-penny rupee. Mr. Atkinson very reasonably holds that in presence of the fact that the rupee had fallen from two shillings to one and two pence half-penny when the Mints were open and that the fall continued, there is no apparent ground for supposing that the reopening of the Mints would cause the fall to suddenly cease. As a matter of fact, the reopening of Mints would at once bring down the rupee to eleven pence, for Japan is anxious to sell a considerable quantity of silver at that price. The open Mints would once again, as before, stimulate production; a large number of Mints closed down since 1893 would be reopened, and the competition of sellers would bring down the price of the metal to one and eight pence the ounce, and that of the rupee to eight pence. What would be the loss by exchange with the rupee standing at that price? The figures ought to staggar the most uncompromising advocates of the open Mints policy. Taking the estimated amount of Council Bills for the year at sixteen millions sterling, the sixteen-penny rupee represents Rx. 24,000,000; the same amount of Bills, with exchange at eight-pence, would convert the twenty-four into Rx. 48,000,000. To this must be added the enhanced exchange compensation allowance, an increase of Rx. 900,000. The pay of British soldiers would be increased by Rx. 800,000, making a round total of Rx. 50,000,000. To meet this enormous addition to the expenditure, the present revenue would have to be increased by twenty-six crores. But that is not all. In the next ten years, the Home charges will increase. They are increasing now under the influence of Lord Elgin's programme of railway construction. International developments will assuredly involve additional burdens to the Empire in the course of the next few years. In Mr. J. M. Maclean's aspiration for the linking up of the Indian and Russian railway systems be realised, we may have to resign ourselves, as France and Germany have, under similar conditions, to an immense augmentation of the strength of the army for which the Indian Finance Minister will have to find pay. Mr. Atkinson does not refer to this particular possibility, but he foresees a reduction in the cost of producing silver which may make it necessary to provide at least sixty crores in place of the present twenty-four crores to cover the Home remittances.

Mr. Atkinson observes very truly that looking at the charge side only, if the Mints were now reopened, the country would eventually have to repudiate its debts and become bankrupt. Fortunately it still remains true that there is a silver lining to every cloud. The revenue aspect of the case modifies to a certain degree the sombre impression created by the figures just quoted. The committee presided over by the late Lord Herschell drew attention to the fact that the open Mints attracted more silver to India than the country required. It caused an expansion of the currency from one hundred and eleven crores in 1871 to a hundred and sixty-seven crores in 1893. This again caused an increase in silver prices during the same period of thirty-eight per cent. The prices of food, if taken alone, rose fifty-three per cent. "This great increase in price enabled Government to raise the land and other revenues in the country, and in this way the so-called loss by exchange was to a great extent eliminated because the same factor that caused that loss, also caused an increase in the revenue." But it would be a great mistake to suppose that if the rupee fell to eight pence, and if the Home charges were doubled, that it would be possible to effect a proportionate increase in the revenues of the country, for the circumstances are no longer the same. Formerly, India's exports consisted mainly of monopolies, and the competition of other countries was relatively inconsiderable. Now the monopolies have disappeared and foreign competition has so developed that the price of exports is regulated by the prices of the competing countries. There would no doubt be a considerable rise in the price of Indian agricultural produce and the ryots would proportionately benefit, but as the settlements can only be revised at intervals of thirty years, and most of the revisions have been effected recently, the Government could not look for any considerable increase of revenue from that source for another

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

ATTACK ON APIA.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

A Reuter's despatch from Apia, dated 23rd March, says that in consequence of the chief Mataafa, the German protege, continuing to disregard the treaty, the British and American consuls and naval officers gave him an ultimatum on the 15th instant.

The Mataafans responded by attacking Apia and killed three Englishmen, one of whom was an American, and wounded several others.

The British and American ships thereupon bombarded Mataafa's position.

The Englishmen in Apia took refuge aboard their warships Tolla.

ITALIAN RESENTMENT AT THE NILE AGREEMENT.

MARCH 30.

The "Times," Rome correspondent states that the Anglo-French Agreement is bitterly resented in Italy as its terms are regarded as excluding Italy from the eventual occupation of Tripoli and the Hinterland.

The "Times," in an article discussing the feeling in Italy, urges that the acrimony is due to a misconstruction of the agreement with France.

THE DEFENCES OF INDIA.

Captain Novitzky, lecturing at the Guards, Headquarters in St. Petersburgh, in presence of the highest authorities, commented upon the inferior education of Indian Native officers, and declared that the fortifications of the North-West Frontier of India were unsatisfactory and very different from what British accounts presented.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the outward mails of the 24th instant, left Suez, at midnight, yesterday.

ADEN, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 25th instant, arrived here, at 6 p.m., to-day.

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, MARCH 30.

The sentences of death passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Chevis, Sessions Judge, on Wasudev Chapekar and Ramchandra Dravide for the murder of the two Dravid brothers, have been confirmed by the High Court at Bombay. Mr. Gokhle, High Court pleader, defended Wasudev, and counsel Jhina, with Bakle, pleader, defended Ranade.

The prisoners intend to appeal to the Bombay Government.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR POONA.

TWENTY PEOPLE HOMELESS.

A disastrous fire has occurred at the Observation Camp, at Dandegar, a small village three miles from Panchgani. The inmates of a hut in the course of their celebrations of the Holi festival accidentally set the place on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity and enveloped fifteen other huts, which were razed to the ground. Two buffaloes and a cow were roasted alive, and over twenty persons rendered homeless, and were compelled to take shelter under the adjacent trees. Dr. Joss, Superintendent of Panchgani, was communicated with, and he made arrangements for housing the people. Everything is now quiet.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Moss, Gloucestshire Regiment, on vacating the appointment of Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, on 1st April, will join the 1st Battalion of his regiment pending absorption.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is authorized that Lieutenant [illegible], Royal Artillery, has been appointed [illegible] Bombay, and placed under orders for embarkation for India.

It is notified for information that the Secretary of State for India has decided that return passages to India will not be granted save in very exceptional circumstances to the wives or widows of soldiers who many proceed to England in private employ as nurses or for other private reasons.

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of the reserve of 12 Strikers and 12 Main Springs for each Reserve Centre in India to meet the immediate requirements of reservists when up for their annual training.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Francis, 5th Bombay Cavalry; Major Gott, 7th Bombay Lancers; and Captain Mead, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 2nd Circle.

Captain Lloyd joins the 13th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck of duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Major Vidal, Staff Corps (2nd Bombay Pioneers). Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Aden District, for six months (pension service twenty-first year commenced 1st May 1898).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence, 3 Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Battalion—Captain Orr, 12 months, on private affairs, out of India. Yorkshire Light Infantry, 2nd battalion—Captain De Wilton, pending retirement, on private affairs. Ordnance Department—Honorary Lieutenant Hamilton, one year, on medical certificate, in India.

BOATING FATALITY ON THE HUGHLI.

TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

A most distressing fatality has occurred on the Hughli. On Sunday, on account of the *Dhool* festival, hundreds of Hindus were crossing the river by boat to Ghoshpara, where public rejoicings in honour of Krishna were being held.

There was naturally a great demand for boats which as might be expected, were overloaded each journey. One put off from Smyth's Ghaut crammed with no fewer than thirty-six passengers, most of whom were women and children. There was a gale blowing at the time and a heavy swell on the river. Just opposite the Circuit House the boat sank.

The accident occured so suddenly, that there was no time to render any help. About a dozen passengers were able to swim or drift ashore, but all the remainder were drowned. The fatality was witnessed by a large crowd, and the sight is said to have so unnerved a majority of those present that they remained for hours on the banks of the river weeping and wailing.

NEW MILLS AT AHMEDABAD.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 29.

The Saraspur Manufacturing Mill, fitted with Musgrave's engines and Platt Brothers' machinery, was opened, to-day, by Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, C. I. E.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 29.

The Clan Line steamer Haddon Hall arrived here, from Karachi, yesterday evening.

ADEN, MARCH 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Marsapan (extra) arrived here, this morning from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Spots [illegible] of fair.

Liverpool Market has been quiet.

[illegible]

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

LAHORE, MARCH 30.

The Viceroy, in reply to an address from the Lahore Municipality, yesterday, said:—

Your Honour and Gentlemen,—I am glad at this early stage of my period of office to have the pleasure of visiting the historic and important city of Lahore. Every Viceroy must desire to become as soon as possible acquainted with the Punjab and with its capital. A good deal of the success, and the greater part of the tranquility of his administration, will be decided by what passes, during his term, upon the frontier of this province. In its leading city he will observe the relics of a kingly past. He will be brought into contact with a race that still begets, not merely men, but heroes, and he will have the opportunity of consulting with the officers upon whose tact and experience the management, of what are more than provincial interests is the main, depends. If in my case these experiences are not entirely novel, they do not render it any the less agreeable to me to return as Viceroy to a locality which I have more than once visited as a student and which has always possessed for me a peculiar fascination.

We are in the habit in England of celebrating important anniversaries in our history with the object either of recalling great events or of commemorating great men. I cannot fail therefore to notice upon the present occasion that yesterday, when I arrived in Lahore, was the exact 50th anniversary of the day on which the Punjab was included in the dominions of the British Crown. Were the Governor-General now living who concluded that Treaty he might indeed congratulate himself upon the issues of his policy and upon the reception accorded half a century later to his eleventh successor in that high office.

While I sympathise with you in the sufferings from famine and plague which have in recent years visited the Punjab in common with so many other parts of India, I may yet congratulate you upon having escaped far more lightly than some of them have done. As head of the Government I cannot be insensible to your gratifying recognition both of the efforts of the administration in India and of the generosity of the British public. They have not merely contributed greatly to the mitigation of your hardships, but they have testified to a unity of interest and sentiment which it is my desire to encourage in both countries.

In the fourth paragraph of your address you assure me of loyal support from the inhabitants of this province in the pursuance of a policy that shall at once protect and pacify your frontiers. This is not the occasion for any pronouncement upon frontier affairs. It will be sufficient for me to say that my desire is to keep India safe, to respect tribal independence, to be friendly to those who will be friendly, but firm towards those who attack without provocation. No man can forecast what may happen in a region so fertile in surprises as the Indian border. But I shall perhaps not err if I record my own conviction that frontier politics are not an exact science, and that their prudent management is less dependent upon hard-and-fast rules than is upon methods and manners, and still more upon men. The ideal frontier is that in respect of which its own sons are largely enlisted in its defence.

In the next place you call my attention to the efforts which you have long been making and are continuing to make for the improvement of the drainage and water supply of your city. I have been brought up in England as a member of a political party whose leader once prescribed for it the motto Sanitas, sanitatum, omnia sanitas.

MILITARY NEWS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Captain H. A. F. Magrath, 1st Sikhs, succeeds Captain Ridley, District Recruiting Officer, Amritsar, when the latter's service expires on the 10th April.

Captain A. S. Koe, 2nd Battalion, K. O. S. Borderers, is about to be appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Ferozepore.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. P. Graves, 40th Pathans, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore District, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Young, appointed to the officiating Command of 4th B. C.

Lieutenant R. G. Cowan, Hong Kong Regiment, reverts to the 4th Punjab Infantry.

The following appointments are made:—124th Madras Infantry—Captain J. A. Louden, to be Second-in-Command, pro tem., vice Major Welman seconded. Captain A. H. Allenby, to be Wing Commander, pro tem., Lieutenant C. W. Anderson to be Wing Officer.

4th Bengal Infantry—Major A. E. Whistler, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, to be officiating Commandant vice Lieutenant-Colonel Read, on leave.

1st Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant H. E. Hutchins, to be Adjutant. Lieutenant H. T. Marshall, to be Quarter-Master.

1st Bombay Lancers—Captain J. H. Pollard, from 5th Bombay Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, pro tem.

The following officers of the Unattached List have been posted to the Native Regiments specified:—Second Lieutenant J. L. Morant, 18th Bengal Infantry; Second Lieutenant V. A. Cooker, 17th Bengal Infantry; Second Lieutenant V. N. Lyle, 20th Madras Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. D. Grant, 30th Punjab Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. J. Malet, 4th Madras Pioneers; Second Lieutenant W. J. F. Thompson, 1st Madras Pioneers; Second Lieutenant W. L. A. Twiss, 21st Madras Pioneers; Second-Lieutenant R. J. C. Burke, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Second Lieutenant M. A. Hamer, 29th Bombay Infantry; Second Lieutenant H. J. Shakespear, 17th Bengal Cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. F. Goodhall, 16th Madras Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. M. Macleod, 1st Bombay Lancers; Second Lieutenant W. A. Bayley, 16th Bombay Infantry; Second Lieutenant B. Clifford, 22nd Punjab Infantry; Second Lieutenant O. Turnbull, 26th Punjab Infantry; Second Lieutenant H. T. Raban, 4th Bengal Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. M. C. Poole, 13th Bengal Infantry, and Second Lieutenant A. T. Merriman, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

A BURMAN RUNS AMOK.

SEVEN KILLED AND INJURED.

RANGOON, MARCH 29.

Yesterday, a Burman killed his wife and mother-in-law and dangerously wounded five other members of his wife's family in the neighbourhood of Rangoon. He was divorced from his wife two years ago, and visited her to induce her to return to him and on her refusal he ran amuck amongst the household.

PLAGUE RIOT AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, MARCH 29.

Some rioting occurred here, yesterday, in connection with plague operations. The child of a dhobie residing near the Mayo Hospital having been reported ill, the Deputy Commissioner, with a doctor, proceeded to the house to investigate the case. On their arrival, they were refused admittance by the parents, and soon the whole native quarter turned out and stoned the party, forcing it to retire. Fortunately nobody was seriously hurt. A *posse* of police was quickly summoned, and they succeeded in quelling the disturbance and capturing the ringleaders. The child was found to be suffering from plague, and was consequently removed to the hospital.

Professor Downes, Dr. Edward Caird, and Sir George Birdwood have written introductions for the first three volumes of Mr. E. E. Speight's New English Series (Horace Marshall and Sons.) These are the "Temple Reader," "Selections from Wordsworth's Poetry," and Charles Lamb's "Adventures of Ulysses." Forthcoming volumes of the series are "Stories from the Sagas," edited by E. E. Speight and Albany F. Major, with an introduction by Professor F. York Powell; "The New English Poetry Book," and "The Junior Temple Reader," edited by E. E. Speight; and "The Story of Beowulf," translated and adapted by Miss Clara Thomson. The volumes of this series are issued at low prices.

We have had last year an exquisite summer and this year an unusually fine winter—almost a record winter in the way of snow, and what the London painter dreads more, fog, and yet by all accounts, not for many years is the news from the studios so discouraging. It is not that important pictures have not been started. That state of things is chiefly an indication of the money market or the demand for art, which is often the same thing. It is that, having commenced important canvases with a view to their exhibition next May, the painters find themselves so backward that they have been obliged to lay them aside. Every artist is more or less familiar with this experience in the course of his professional work, but this year there is not a kind of epidemic of disappointment and enjoy, our Royalist contemporaries, even our Loyalist writers not wholly without [illegible]

III.

THE PRECINCTS AND THE BUILDINGS.

Having in the preceding article discussed the question whether the House of Commons can be considered a club, I proceed in this article to describe shortly the buildings, the chambers, and the precincts of the House as they are seen, not so much by the public, but by a member.

ST. STEPHEN'S CLOISTERS.

There is, of course, an entrance on the ground-floor for members only. This leads into the mediæval cloister of St. Stephen, constructed during the Tudor time in the florid Gothic style; the roofs being quite exquisite in stonework. These form the four sides of a quadrangle. As an annex on one side, and slightly jutting out into the quadrangle, is a small chamber in the same elaborate style. In this beautiful apartment, according to a consistent tradition, the death warrant of Charles I was signed. These cloisters are used as a cloak room for the members—where they hang their overcoats only, as their hats are carried with them always by the etiquette of the House. Each one of the 760 members has a peg with his name attached, the names being arranged alphabetically.

Near the end of this lovely and classic quadrangle a short flight of steps descends to a lower level, below the surface of the ground. This leads to a semi-subterranean chapel, commonly called the "crypt"—though it is not really a crypt, but is probably the first chapel of St. Stephen that was built before the larger chapel was undertaken, as will be mentioned presently. This crypt chapel in its inception must be of great age. It was most elaborately completed and decorated in the Tudor time. These grand old decorations have been fully and faithfully restored down to the minutest detail of colouring and gilding. So the interior is now at least as good as it was in the days of its most gorgeous magnificence. In boldness yet gracefulness of outline, in richness and yet refinement of decoration, it is not in its particular way surpassed by anything in this kingdom, hardly perhaps in any other country. The old stone flooring has been replaced by very fine Menton tiling. This, however good in itself, being obviously modern, is out of keeping with the old chapel; and the introduction of it was artistically a mistake.

From these cloisters the member may ascend by a spiral staircase, of excellent though modern style, to the Lobby of the House, and ordinarily he will do so.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

But if minded to look about him, he may turn into Westminster Hall—that wonderful Hall, the history of which would be an epitome of the annals of England for nearly a thousand years. He will feel a melancholy interest in the spot marked by a brass plate where Charles I. stood at the bar of the Tribunal to receive the death sentence; and he will reflect on the several State trials that have taken place here, full of romance, pathos and tragic consequence. He will ascend a flight of steps and enter St. Stephen's Hall. He will doubtless inform himself is one of the most interesting places in this kingdom, or in any other, which is daily traversed by hundreds of the public on their way to and from the Houses of Parliament, but which is often passed by without heed of the strange vicissitudes that have be allen it. He will find that it was originally that Chapel Royal of the Palace of Westminster which was made over by the English kings to the two Houses of their Parliament; that the sacred uses of the chapel ceased after the Reformation when under a Protestant sovereign it was appropriated for the Commons; that here the Commons sat regularly from the fifteenth century, through the Rebellion and the Commonwealth, through the dynasties of Stuart and Guelph, till the conflagration of 1834; that on the building of the new Houses, which are still in use, the chapel chamber was reconstructed nobly well as a Hall, with splendid windows and roof, and with statues of all the great Parliamentary orators whose voices have been heard therein, to be called St. Stephen's Hall, that the position of the Lobby where Spencer Perceval was assassinated is marked by brass plates. Thence he enters the Central Hall, again a noble structure, exactly in the midst of the mighty pile; behind him is the St. Stephen's Hall, already mentioned, in front the corridors leading towards the Thames frontage; on the right is the frescoed corridor leading to the Lords, on the left, a similar corridor leading to the Commons. These frescoes being glass-covered are well preserved; they represent the most dramatic scenes in English history during the last three centuries. In the right hand corridor there are two frescoes which have always excited the mournful sympathy of all spectators, namely, the burial of Charles I. and the farewell interview between Lord and Lady William Russell. Then the member reaches the outer lobby, or ante-room, and vestibule of the Commons, a square lofty hall finely decorated.

THE CHAMBER OF THE HOUSE.

Thus the member reaches the Chamber, which is technically the material House of Commons as distinguished from the personal House. Like everyone else, he is struck by its smallness as compared with the mighty parts that are acted in it, and the drama which is daily exhibited in this little theatre. It is too narrow in its dimensions to hold more than two-thirds of its own members, who on great occasions are crowded and crushed out of their own chamber. The Speaker's throne, too, bearing the time-honoured name of the Chair, is insignificant in reference to the dignified functions discharged by its occupant. The plainness, too, of the whole Chamber will strike him in contrast with the handsomeness and richness displayed in all other parts of the national fabric. This insufficiency of size was an initial error in the designing of this chamber; the reason apparently was that the words of the members, even in a conversational debate, should be caught easily in this small space. This is true enough; and though the speaking is often badly heard, and is sometimes inaudible owing to the noisiness, restlessness, and casual conversation on the part of the members, yet when the members are quiet, then the acoustic properties of the Chamber are excellent. The defect in size is one of those faults which is always admitted, but never remedied; structural difficulties are alleged, but these might be overcome if a will on the part of the House were really manifested which there is not. The members complain at first, but become accustomed to that which is; many associations gather round it, and so silence and acquiescence ensue. Around the Chamber are the Division Lobbies, for "the Ayes" on the right side of the Chair, and for "the Noes" on the left. These are much used as writing places by the members; though convenient, they are by no means large enough. The galleries for the members and the adjoining writing rooms are fairly good, and so is the gallery for the newspaper reporters. But the public gallery, which includes that for the Peers, that for Ambassadors, that for distinguished persons, and that for strangers at large, is poor and inferior to that which would be allowed by most legislative assemblies of lesser consequence than the British Commons; while the gallery for ladies is miserably uncomfortable.

THE TEA AND DINING ROOMS.

Thence the member would proceed to the tea room which is, comfortable enough, though very poor for such an assembly as this. In it there stands the old Table of the House of Commons in early times: that quaint, table on one side of which, in the days when Parliamentary freedom was [illegible] Pym, Hampden and Cromwell used to sit and the Royal

its members on the other. Adjoining this is the Newspaper room, which is well stocked up to a certain point, in that it contains a copy of almost every newspaper of the Metropolis, the large cities, and of every country in the kingdom. Perhaps no other reading room in the kingdom is quite so well provided in this respect. The room itself is poor in the extreme; almost every club in London has a better room for this purpose.

Then the member proceeds to the dining-rooms, three in number, fairly well constructed, and facing the Thames, indeed overlooking the Thames; this airy outlook is of great advantage, probably no other dining-rooms in the Metropolis have such an outlook. Nevertheless, in regard to the dimensions of the structure as a whole, and to the importance of these dining-rooms, where it is a matter of Parliamentary policy to induce the members to dine habitually, they are not fine enough for their public object; and the architects could not have understood at the time how important these apartments would become in the future. They are, for example, inferior to the dining-rooms in the best London clubs. They are large enough for the average number of members who will dine in them. But when owing to any cause arising from the debates or proceedings of the House (which does happen several times every session) a large proportion of the House is staying there for dinner, the crush and discomfort passes description, and has often been the theme of satire. Certainly the condition of the dining-rooms, though quite good enough for very zealous members, has operated to induce many members less zealous to go elsewhere, whom it would have been convenient for Parliamentary managers to detain in or about the House.

The smoking rooms are, I always understood, regarded as fairly adequate by those who are competent to judge.

The Library has been already mentioned in a preceding article. It adjoins the dining-rooms; has five compartments, all opening into one another, each of which contains a separate branch of literature: in the quality of its books it is one of the good libraries of the kingdom; its interior is most comfortable; its aspect highly picturesque; its outlook over the Thames is the best possible; it has an establishment of librarians to help members in finding quickly any reference they may want; in fine, it is the pride of the Commons.

THE COMMITTEE ROOMS.

The member should now ascend by a fine stone staircase to the Committee Rooms in the upper story, quite as noble, also looking right over the river, commanding a fine view, and catching southerly or south-easterly breezes. Most of these rooms are lofty, spacious, and well furnished; they are, for the most part, of the same or similar dimensions, except one, which is a fine oblong chamber fitted up with seats on either side after a plan resembling that of the House itself; and thus suited for the work of Grand Committees from the whole House (which will be mentioned hereafter) or for any assembly larger than that of an ordinary committee. The other rooms are suited for committees of from 10 to 20 members, with space for the witnesses who may be called or for counsel or agents who may plead before the Committee. The proceedings which here take place are of extreme consequence to large interests, to corporations, to individuals. Many of these committees will be for the investigation of certain subjects, directly or indirectly, more or less before the Commons, or for the examination of Bills (projects of law) referred to them by the House—they will generally be called Select Committies. Some of these are Standing Committees, which sit regularly every session, as, for example, the Committee on Public Accounts, to which the House refers the accounts of the monies voted by it for all purposes. Many of them are, however, smaller committees of four members, each to report on the Bills required for the prosecution of private enterprise for public purposes, railways, canals, waterworks, harbours, and others. It is before these committees that the counsel plead for or against the Bills; and inasmuch as the Bills comprise contentious matter involving vast sums of money, eliciting either objections in detail from other parties or opposition all round, there is infinite room for trained and professional dissertation. Consequently, barristers of high rank are employed by the parties on both sides, and they, seniors and juniors together, form what is known as the Parliamentary Bar. The lucrative work of this Bar is before these Committees. The counsel will have to undergo some study during the [illegible] Parliamentary session, but from March onwards the business comes thick and heavy on them, emergent, laborious, and absorbing. The witnesses are numerous enough, mostly scientific, and the cross-examination of them regarding their scientific data is acute. Parliamentary Agents preparing the Bills are numerous and influential; they attend to supply particulars to the counsel and occupy a position analagous to that of solicitors. Behind the table where the counsel sit is a space for the public to hear and to see.

THE CORRIDOR.

All along this space, and looking towards the interior of the House, is a long corridor, of some breadth too, probably the longest in any building of Britain. All the doors of the many Committees open into it, and side seats are ranged long its length. It is most commodious for the multitude of people who must resort for various reason to the Committees. It serves the same purpose as Central Halls serve for the Courts of Justice. Any busy morning, from noon to three o'clock, this immense corridor presents an animated spectacle free and to end. The moving, stirring, restless crowd consists of barristers, agents, clients, witnesses, interested parties, miscellaneous spectators. Now and again the packed throng will part and make way for a member who may be passing to or from one of the Committee rooms. To a stranger desirous of gathering a notion as to how the integral part of the nation work is carried on, few sights can be more curious and suggestive than this.

Then the member may ascend by a dark and awkward staircase to the ground-floor of Parliament. He will notice first the series of low vaulted chambers where members entertain their friends, especially if the friends be ladies. The provision of any accommodation for the entertainment of ladies is a matter of grace, and this doubtless was not contemplated by the designers or architects; otherwise some space might have been allowed conformable to hospitable ideas, if such hospitality is to be permitted at all. As it is, no complaint. A mass of the quaint little apartments, doubtless because the visitors are preoccupied by the incidents, important members coming and going, sitting down to tea and rising up again, also by the very distinguished guests who are often assembled, and by the traditions of the spot,—especially if after dinner the company adjourns on a fine night to the beautiful Terrace, also to be mentioned when the view will be as fine as any to be seen in Venice.

THE TERRACE.

Thence the member will issue forth upon the Terrace, the crowning glory of the whole structure. The fine pavement sets off the lengthening perspective, the three stories of the House, with the pinnacles, windows, carved abutments, look down majestically upon it. An architectural mass, mainly square, closes the view at each end north and south, one of those masses being the Speaker's Palace. A low but massive stone wall separates the pavement from the Thames, which flows close beneath, like its bulwarks on the side of a mighty ship. On the whole it is the finest Terrace in this country, or probably in any other. The view from it is most imposing; near on the left is Westminster Bridge, and the spectator may watch the traffic of the bridge, and hear its roll or rumble, while he is in the quietude of the Terrace. Between the broad arches he may perceive the graceful outlines of Waterloo Bridge. In front of him is St. Thomas' Hospital, with its separate houses; to his right front is Lambeth Palace, looming grandly, and to his right is Lambeth Bridge. At night the long rows of lamp lights in all directions are reflected on the river. Added to that the moon may be seen rising pale over Lambeth, while the windows in the dark architecture cast a ruddy glare.

This is the spot where the tea-parties well known in London Society are held, which probably have some repute throughout the country. To have "tea on the Terrace," as the phrase goes, is the natural ambition of everyone. It is of the utmost convenience to the member to be able to shew his attention to his friends, and especially to his constituents, their families. On a summer's afternoon the collection of these tea-parties amounts to a reception given by the Commons to London and to the constituencies. The mixture of tea tables is typical of the local character. Here will be a table with some of the most fashionable persons, next it will be one where a Labour member is entertaining his family, and will be one where a philosophic member is receiving learned ladies. The whole scene is one of diversified animation and vivacity, not to be paralleled in any other place where men and women congregate.

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THE LORD BISHOP AND HIS BYKE.

Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Cordeux prosecuted one Anundrao Madoosudan, a Hindu, at present unemployed, on a charge of stealing a bicycle, valued at Rs.400, the property of the Right Reverend McArthur, the Lord Bishop of Bombay. The accused was further charged with driving a bicycle in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life. On the 20th instant the Lord Bishop ordered his peon, Pandoorang Narayen, to fetch his bicycle from Messrs. Wacha Brothers' establishment at Girgaum Road, where it had been given for repairs. About 2 p.m. the peon went to that establishment and was taking the byke to his master's bungalow on the Ridge. On the way the peon became thirsty and entered a tea shop to have a cup of tea, leaving the bicycle in a bye-lane by the side of the shop. The accused, who was then in another shop opposite, went up to the peon and asked his permission to see the machine. The peon knew the accused by sight, and acceded to his request. About five minutes after the peon came out of the tea shop and found the byke missing, and the accused had disappeared. From enquiries he ascertained that the machine had been taken away by the accused. The peon searched for him, but failing to find the man, proceeded to the Girgaum Police station, where on arrival he found the accused in police custody and the bicycle lying in the chowkey. Police enquiries showed that after the Lord Bishops peon had entered the tea shop, the accused got on the byke and was riding it down the French Bridge, on the Girgaum Road, when just at the foot of the bridge he ran into an old man, named Amaji Babaji, a High Court peon, who happened to be coming from the opposite direction. He was knocked down, and the machine and the rider fell on him. He sustained fractures of the right wrist and of the right thigh bone. The police appeared on the scene, took the accused in custody, and removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained. It was stated that the accused was riding the machine on the middle of the road at a furious speed with both his feet off the pedal. With regard to the charge of theft, the accused stated that he had no intention of stealing the bicycle. He took the machine only for a drive with the permission of the Lord Bishop's peon. With regard to the second charge he said that he was riding on the proper side of the road, at a moderate speed, with only one foot off the pedal. He rang the bell to warn the old man, who was walking on the same side of the road. Both got confused, and the old man was knocked down. His Worship discharged the accused on the first charge, remarking that when he took away the byke, his intention did not appear to be guilty. With regard to the second charge, the Magistrate observed that he had no right to drive the machine with one foot off the pedal in a furious manner, which resulted in the accident. He sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AND THE PAREL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe from a para. in your paper that in February a few animals were sent to the hospital a Parel for treatment, while no less than 400 men were fined for cruelly ill-treating their bullocks, &c. May I ask, what became of these 400 beasts? Were they handed over to the tender mercies of the brutes who had been guilty of ill-treating them? If so, what grounds have the Magistrates for returning the animals to the wretches who had proved themselves incapable of taking care of them and who are utterly callous to their sufferings? What is the hospital for and does not Government contribute very largely to it in order that the animals may be sent there? Surely, the Magistrates do not wish to connive at the cruelty which is practised. And what does Government do that it does not insist upon all animals suffering from tumours and horrible sores on which as lame or emaciated to the last degree being sent to the hospital which it supports? What is the use of giving these men a rupee or two and then giving them the animals back again to practise further horrors upon? Common-sense and common humanity revolt against such practices, and the apathy and stupidity of the Magistrate merely exciting

March 29. WONDER.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Caledonia," Captain E. H. Gordon, will sail to-morrow, 1st of April, for Aden, with the English Mails, and following passengers:—

Agnew, Mr
Arbuthnot, Mr H F
Bacon, Mrs A, child and Master Hume
Baird, Mr M P
Crowley, Mr C E
Curnow, Mr and Mrs
Clarke, Mr and Mrs R and 2 children
Crocker, Mr F
Craven, Lt
Connell, Rev A
Cashmore, Mr H D
Columbo, Private
Dobson, Miss M
Dement, Mrs J C Infant and nurse
Darling, Mr J
Downing, Mr J S
Davidson, Mr and Mrs J E
Day, Miss
Davidson, Mr A
Dawson, Mr J S
Erskine, Mr D E
Eyerd, Mrs
Floyd, Capt W E
Gardener, Mrs
Gordon, Mr C H
Georges, Major H W E
Gough, Rev and Mrs C M
Gaetliner, Col R
Hobday, Mr J
Hill, Mr R
Haddon, Mr H E
Horne, Major Logan
Hafficke, Professor W M
Hardie, Mr R M B
Hutchins, Private
Jones, Private
Leavy, Ice Corporal
Lloyd, Capt W E E
Smith, Mr, Mrs and child
Mangan, Mr
Murray, Capt
Maitland, Col and Mrs J
Mistire, Mrs A L
McDonnell, Mr J A
Master Mrs
Micklethan, Mr
Mason, Lce Corporal
Ngevills, Mr L De
Owen, Lieut Col C W, I M S
Owen, Mrs
Pearson, Mrs
Perram Mrs
Richardson, Miss
Reck, Hoe J D
Rutherford, Mr D
Robinson, Mr C T
Stobart, Capt W E
Scott, Mr J
Skeffington-Smith and maid
Thomson, Mr J H
Thomas, Mr J P
Trumpeter, Mr H
Tyrrell, Miss
Townzer, Sergeant
Twiss, Private
Vincent, Private
William, Private
Woodhouse, G G
Winterbotham, Mrs H M
Whittier, Mr A R
Whittier, two Misses
Willmer, Mr W
Wilson, Mr C
Wilson Mrs
Windus, Mr and Miss J

A POINT OF LAW

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, after Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, applied on behalf of Jamadar Roshan Mahomed Abdool Barri, one of the two police officers who had been recently acquitted by Mr. Justice Russel of the charge of causing grievous hurt to a man, named Pandoo Ithoo, for sanction to prosecute Dhondu Mattaji, one of the witnesses for the prosecution in that case.

In support of his application, Mr. Sealy observed that it was based upon the contradictory statements made by Dhondu at the High Court. Mr. Justice Russell had, on the application of his client, granted sanction for the prosecution of Dhondu as well as other police sepoys who had given evidence in the case. Mr Sealy submitted that under two decisions of the Bombay High Court, 13 Bombay 34 and 10 Bombay 190, it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the lower Court also, where one of the contradictory statements had been made.

His Worship thought that the sanction of the High Court was sufficient. However, the point having been raised for the first time, he took time to consider his decision.

THE ART OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

HINTS FOR YOUNG LAWYERS.

"Justinian" in his "Law Notes" in the *Madras Times*, writes:—

Except in indifferent matters never take your eye off that of the witness. That is a channal of communication from mind to mind, the loss of which nothing can compensate.

Be not regardless, either, of the voice of the witness, next to the eye. This is perhaps the best interpreter of his mind. The very design to screen conscience from crime, the mental reservation of the witness is often manifested in the tone, or accents, or emphasis of the voice.

Be mild with the mild; shrewd with the crafty; confiding with the honest; merciful to the young, the frail, or the fearful; rough to the ruffian, and thunderbolt to the liar. But in all this, never be unmindful of your own dignity. Bring to bear all the powers of your mind—not that you may shine; but that virtue may triumph and your cause may prosper.

In a criminal, especially in a capital case, so long as your cause stands well, ask but few questions, and be certain never to ask any the answer to which, if against you may [illegible] your client, unless you know the witness perfectly well; and know that his answer will be favourable equally well, or unless you be prepared with testimony to destroy him if he palys the traitor to the truth and your expectations. An equivocal question is almost as much to be avoided and condemned as an equivocal answer. And it always leads to, or excuses an equivoca answer. Singleness of purpose, clearly expressed, is the test trial in the examination of witnesses, whether they be honest or the reverse. Falsehood is not detected by cunning, but by the light of truth, or if by cunning it is the cunning of the witness and not of the counsel.

If the witness determine to be wily or refractory with you, you had better settle that account with him at first; or its items will increase with the examination. Let him have an opportunity to satisfy himself either that he has mistaken your power, or his own. But in any result be careful that you do not lose your temper. Anger is always the precursor, or evidence, of assured defeat in every intellectual conflict.

Like a skilful chess-player in every move, fix your mind upon the combinations and relations of the total and remedilless defeat.

Never underrate your adversary, but stand steadily upon your guard, a random blow may be just as fatal as though it were directed by the most consummate skill. The acquiescence of the one often cures and sometimes renders effective the blunders of another.

Be respectful to the Court and the Jury; kind to your colleagues; civil to your antagonist; but never sacrifice the slightest principle of duty to an overweening deference towards either.

The Lord Mayor presided on March 6 at the Mansion House over a meeting to further proposals for the national commemoration of King Alfred the Great. A statement was submitted as to the result of the personal [illegible] to it is proposed to erect for which a site has been secured [illegible] Winchester Hill, and to found [illegible] Alfred, [illegible] Alfred Hall, [illegible] Alfred Scholarship, [illegible] Alfred Prize, [illegible] Alfred Library, [illegible] Alfred Museum, [illegible] Alfred Statue, [illegible] Alfred Window, [illegible] Alfred Bed, [illegible] Alfred Chair, [illegible] Alfred Table, [illegible] Alfred Clock, [illegible] Alfred Lamp, [illegible] Alfred Carpet, [illegible] Alfred Curtains, [illegible] Alfred Wallpaper, [illegible] Alfred Paint, [illegible] Alfred Varnish, [illegible] Alfred Polish, [illegible] Alfred Duster, [illegible] Alfred Broom, [illegible] Alfred Mop, [illegible] Alfred Bucket, [illegible] Alfred Soap, [illegible] Alfred Towel, [illegible] Alfred Sponge, [illegible] Alfred Comb, [illegible] Alfred Brush, [illegible] Alfred Razor, [illegible] Alfred Strop, [illegible] Alfred Shaving Soap, [illegible] Alfred Aftershave, [illegible] Alfred Cologne, [illegible] Alfred Perfume, [illegible] Alfred Deodorant, [illegible] Alfred Toothpaste, [illegible] Alfred Toothbrush, [illegible] Alfred Floss, [illegible] Alfred Mouthwash, [illegible] Alfred Tongue Scraper, [illegible] Alfred Nail Clippers, [illegible] Alfred Nail File, [illegible] Alfred Cuticle Remover, [illegible] Alfred Hand Cream, [illegible] Alfred Foot Cream, [illegible] Alfred Body Lotion, [illegible] Alfred Sunscreen, [illegible] Alfred Insect Repellent, [illegible] Alfred Aftersun, [illegible] Alfred Tanning Lotion, [illegible] Alfred Self-Tanning Lotion, [illegible] Alfred Bronzing Powder, [illegible] Alfred Blusher, [illegible] Alfred Eyeshadow, [illegible] Alfred Eyeliner, [illegible] Alfred Mascara, [illegible] Alfred Eyebrow Pencil, [illegible] Alfred Lipstick, [illegible] Alfred Lip Gloss, [illegible] Alfred Lip Liner, [illegible] Alfred Foundation, [illegible] Alfred Concealer, [illegible] Alfred Powder, [illegible] Alfred Setting Spray, [illegible] Alfred Primer, [illegible] Alfred Moisturizer,

their. In History and in Geography, in Science and in Art, in Languages and in Literature, the POPULAR EDUCATOR will begin at the beginning, and in a series of systematic, yet clear, bright, simple, and interesting lessons it will lead the student up to those higher grades of knowledge, and out into those wider fields of information, in which alone he can find the opportunity of acquiring what are the necessary qualifications for success." Messrs. Cassell and Co. have been themselves to the task of attaining this ideal, and are bringing out this excellent Educator in a cheap edition, three-and-sixpence for each of the eight volumes. We will take the subjects alphabetically that are taught in successive lessons: Arithmetic, Astronomy, Drawing, English, French, Geography, Geometry, German, History by means of sketches, Human Physiology, Latin, Music, the Tonic Sol-fa system, Physical Geography, and Shorthand. Coloured plates, Maps, and copious illustrations of the lessons are given. There are in this first volume eleven lessons in each subject, the answers to the problems, and keys to the exercises in one lesson being given in the next: thus the purpose of the book to be a self-instructor is carried out. The subjects are treated with minuteness of detail, simplicity of explanation, and a wealth of illustrations, which make this method of study a complete and competent one. The book is also invaluable as a work of reference.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	18	5	9
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	31	7	41
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Sion	78	22	63
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	5	13	38
E Mazagon, Parel, Sewree and Sion	26	17	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	19	6	13
G Mahim and Worlee	5	8	29
Water Division	0	1	2
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	69	81
Total	233	145	293
Total plague deaths to date	12,079	7,004	
Same day last year	173	119	244

THE GOVERNOR AT THE SARVAJANIK HOSPITAL.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by the Bishop of Bombay and Major Martin, I. M. S., visited the Sarvajanik Plague Hospital at Government House, Parel, on Wednesday last, at 5 p.m. He was received at the entrance by Captain C. Lewis, Deputy Plague Officer, F. and G. Wards, by Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, the Chairman, and by Messrs. V. R. Luximonji, A. N. Dalvi, V. R. Jayakar, Rowji Ruchunathji, and J. F. Madan, members of the Hospital Committee. His Excellency went round all the wards of the Hospital with Dr. Lewis, the medical officer in charge, making inquiries on various particulars. He expressed to Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji his entire satisfaction with the Hospital arrangements, and was gratified to learn from the medical officer that the percentage of recoveries already secured by the Hospital exceeded 33. Rao Bahadur Vasanji, on behalf of the Hospital Committee, thanked His Excellency and companions for the honour of their visit, and decorated them with garlands. On leaving His Excellency congratulated all connected with the Hospital for the very good work they had been doing for the residents of the F. and G. Wards, without distinction of race, caste, or creed.

The Committee of the Parel Sarvajanik Hospital acknowledge with thanks the following latest additional subscriptions to the funds of the hospital:—

	Rs.
The Church Pool Fund through the Bishop of Bombay	100
Mr Vasanji Khimji	250
Seth Khan Bahadur Kassim Haji Mitha	100
Mr [illegible]	100
Mr Dwarkadas	25
Mr Haji Abdul Rehman Khandrani	15
Mr [illegible]	10
Mr F H [illegible]	10
Messrs Ayoob & Co	10
" Bhaiyar & Co	10
" Adamji & Co	10
" Hadjee & Co	10
" Mac & Co	10
" Cassim & Co	10

(The following gentlemen have so very kindly subscribed a second time to the hospital fund:)

Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji	250
Messrs Bhicaji Shamji & Co	250
Mr Hirji Khetsey	250
Mr H H [illegible]	100
Mr H C Wright	100
Mr Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha	100
Mr Madan [illegible]	100
Mr Jethabhai Varadhman	100
Rao Bahadur Vrajraj Umedji	100
Mr Kalidasji Ratanji Vora	100

BANDRA.

There were 2 attacks and 4 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Thursday.

THE CZAR.

RECENT RUMOURS DENIED.

A DAY IN HIS LIFE.

SOME papers warn their German contemporaries against opening their columns to the false reports now afloat about the Czar. The reproduction of these canards might easily produce a bad impression at St. Petersburg, and lead to the opinion that they have been concocted in Germany. In a letter from St. Petersburg, published by the "Lokal Anzeiger," the above-mentioned rumours are again contradicted. They have chiefly been caused, the writer says, by the seclusion in which the Czar lives, though it cannot be denied that his constitution is not very robust. Some interesting particulars about the Emperor's daily life are given in the letter.

In discharging the business of the State the Czar seems to have the desire to obtain, wherever possible, accurate information on all points submitted to him. When he seeks information he does not confine himself to those sources which have the right to supply it, but likes now and then to conduct a private inquiry of his own, very much to the displeasure of the official bureaucracy. The daily life of Nicholas II. goes by clockwork. He gets up at eight in the morning, and breakfasts with the Empress at nine. Punctually at half-past nine he retires to his study, where he first of all reads the Russian and foreign newspapers. This occupies him till 10.30; he then takes half-an-hour's walk in the Park. At eleven State business has to be transacted; this is so arranged that every day the Czar receives two Ministers, and afterwards grants audiences to high dignitaries, Royalties, and to officers who have personal reports to make. The military reports, on the contrary, are only received on certain days. At half-past one the Czar lunches with his Consort, and then drives out with her for about an hour. On their return he again grants audiences, and this is also the time when the Empress receives the visits of ladies of high standing. From noon till eight Nicholas II. works quite alone, reading the daily reports, the drafts of bills, and the reports of provincial Governors, sixty-five in number. At eight the Czar sits down to dinner, to which guests are always invited, and at nine, or, at the latest, ten, he is again in his workroom, which he does not leave till midnight. During the evening the Empress always keeps her husband company, employing herself in sketching, embroidery work, or playing the piano. Only special festivities interrupt this strict daily routine, which is that of a simple young couple of the bourgeoisie, who are satisfied with their own company, and who prefer the quiet happiness of home life to the noisy galeties of the outside world.

The recent statement that the Grand Duke Michael, the brother of the late Emperor Alexander II., exercises a predominant influence over his nephew, is entirely wrong. He never in his life played a great political part, nor does he now, nor is the Czar so much attached to him as to his uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir, who is said to have strong German sympathies, whilst the Grand Duke Alexis, the Chief Admiral, is an outspoken Francophile. It is also denied that the Grand Duke Sergius, the Czar's uncle and brother-in-law, has any influence.

REVELATIONS WHICH FELL FLAT.

On the morning of the day of M. Loubet's election M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire published in the "Echo de Paris" revelations, as he called them, as to M. Loubet's political dealings with Panama. These revelations, which were so trivial that no one but a Quesnay de Beaurepaire could attach importance to them, did not prevent M. Loubet's election to the Presidency. Then came the attempt of the Nationalists to worry the new President out of the Elysee. M. de Beaurepaire, also, when the Nationalist agitation was at its height, said he would tell all about M. Loubet in a book. The book has come out, under the title of "Le Panama et la Republique" (Juven), and wonderfully disappointing it is after the author's promises of sensation. M. de Beaurepaire is a pessimist about his country. "We are falling into decomposition," he writes, "the country seems to suffer from a paralytic stroke. When will honest people deliver us from a system of government that is leading us to decadence?" It was expected that the Republic would inaugurate a reign of justice; instead of this, it has destroyed it." From M. de Beaurepaire these sentiments, excellent in the abstract, are unexpected, considering that he is one of the bitterest enemies of the justice he calls for. Probably the above rhapsody, which concludes a chapter rather suddenly, applies to his private grievances. The book opens with anecdotes about the first Panama prosecutions. A Minister said to M. Cornet that he believed that there would be no criminal proceedings against corrupt politicians. The late President replied, "You relieve my mind of a great anxiety." M. de Beaurepaire says a similar view in favour of civil actions only. This seems to have been everybody's view, including M. Loubet's, the reason being that the last chance of the Panama share and bond holders lay in a reconstruction of the company, a scheme that would be spoilt by the scandal of criminal proceedings. M. de Beaurepaire does not like M. Loubet. "He is incapable of an act of energy." "If you want or show any weakness," said M. de Beaurepaire to M. Loubet in a conversation at the Home Office, "you will have all the papers against you. Indeed, I only know it too well. It is impossible to govern in a civilised country with the sort of Press we have."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMY.

"THE INCREASE IN THE ARTILLERY": IS IT ON PAPER?

THE SO-CALLED "QUICK-FIRING GUNS."

THE main part of Mr. Wyndham's statements in the House on 2nd March referred to the Royal Artillery. In order to ascertain what precise effect the proposed changes will have on the organization and equipment of the Artillery, I have visited several stations in the country where batteries are quartered, with a view of obtaining the opinions of officers on the subject. It has long been recognised by military authorities that the artillery arm should be strengthened—for all Continental armies possess a larger proportion of guns per 1,000 men of all arms, than the English army. Moreover, Germany, which is regarded as leading the military opinion of the world, is known to be still further increasing her artillery. It is evident, therefore, that if our artillery is to be efficient and is to possess such proportionate strength as is now thought to be necessary, it must be considerably increased; and hence it has come about that Mr. Wyndham announced that ten batteries of field, and eleven companies of garrison artillery would be added to our army. So much we are promised; but on examination these promises appear, perhaps, somewhat less satisfactory than they at first sight seem.

It would be interesting if Mr. Wyndham would tell us how he proposes to increase the artillery by ten field batteries. There are at present at home many batteries which contain six and some batteries which contain only four guns. If, as seems possible, the War Office intends merely by taking two guns from twenty of the six-gun batteries, to form the ten promised batteries, it is difficult to see how the proposed increase of the artillery is to be made. For although the number of batteries will be increased thereby, the number of men, guns, and horses will remain precisely the same. In some cases this has actually been done. I mention one only—that of a battery at Weedon—from which one "section" has already been taken, in order, presumably, to form half of one of the new batteries. Again every officer in the Artillery is asking what is meant by this "separation of Garrison from

FIELD AND HORSE ARTILLERY,"

which Mr. Wyndham announces as imminent. The change is of an administrative character, and has been announced in general formsincveral times during the last ten years. It has never been entered into in detail in the House, and no one knows what is meant by it. The bare announcement of the reform seems to be thought satisfactory, but it has so far led to no result whatever.

Perhaps the most important of Mr. Wyndham's announcements related to quick-firing guns. It may be well to consider what these quick-firing guns really are remembering that the French are known to have one, that the Germans are believed to have one, and that we have not, at present.

The matter is now (as the War Office is, perhaps, not disinclined to leave it) "under careful consideration." That is to say, it is considering whether or not a gun like the French gun shall be adopted by the British Artillery. Meanwhile they intend that a "shovel" shall be fixen to our field guns, which, by acting as a break, will prevent some of the recoil which is inevitable when a gun is not equipped with a "buffer" (as are proper quick-firing guns), and will thus save time in running the gun back into position and relaying it. Moreover they are preparing [illegible] the present field gun with new sights, [illegible] are not be removed when the gun is fired (as the present sights must be), and therefore a second or two more per round fired will be saved. This "shovel," or break, was described to me by several officers, who I have carefully examined it. It was declared by them to be of questionable value. In certain ground, not too hard, and not too soft, it may be useful. In hard ground it could certainly not be used at all. In sort ground it is probable that it would prove of no service whatever. The truth of the principles which Mr. Wyndham laid down: (1.) That our Army should train

RECRUITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

(ii.) and should be efficient at home; can never be denied. They are somewhat incompatible, and of these, which principle is primary importance? You cannot train men for foreign service without turning regiments or batteries into mere recruiting schools, and thus sacrificing the efficiency of your Army at home—unless you adopt a more wholesale system of training depots than that now existing. For example, if events should occur which would necessitate the employment of seventy reservists in a battery of 170 men, it is obvious that that battery would not be fully efficient for active service, for of those seventy men many would have lost a great deal of the knowledge which they possessed before they left the service, and all would be less useful than those men who have been trained and drafted to serve abroad. And supposing that the War Office supply the artillery with a real quick-firing gun, the reservists would then be put to work a weapon for which they had never been trained at all. Mr. Wyndham maintains that under the new system the demand for drafts for India will fall less heavily on batteries than heretofore. He gives no figures, however, to prove that this will be so, and the matter would appear to depend entirely on recruiting. If it is true, as Major Rasch said, that seventy-two recruit [illegible] recent recruits have been "specials" which the country is "rising to meet the military demands" made upon it must be greatly discounted; and it may be certainly be questioned whether the requisite number of recruits are available. It is obvious also that

THE QUESTION OF AMMUNITION SUPPLY.

to the proposed quick-firing guns is a vital one. Even before the German artillery were supplied with their new gun (i.e., when they were using a gun similar to our own), each German battery was served by half as many ammunition waggons again as serve our batteries. It is well known that the German Army are preparing to still further increase the ammunition supply of each battery—and yet that of our own batteries remains the same. What steps are the War Office prepared to take with a view to this vital point? Do they intend to augment the number of ammunition waggons which serve our batteries? They give no expression of their intentions on this head—for the question is one which the public regards as a wearisome detail—although it must be obvious that batteries insufficiently supplied with ammunition are useless.

That the British artillery would render an admirable account of itself in the next great war if given proper equipment none can doubt who know it. But, to quote Major Rasch once more, it would probably do all the better if it were separated from Pall-mall by some 3,000 miles.

Criticism, if not ignored, can only be serviceable. From professional criticism the War Office is freed by the etiquette of the Service. Civilian criticism it despises, and, despising it takes advantage of its ignorance by avoiding details, and by talking grandly in general terms. My object is merely to give accurate expression to the views of officers of artillery, who are precluded from giving voice to them themselves.—*Daily News* (correspondent.)

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE LATE WAR.

TELEGRAMS to the Australian papers, dated London, March 12th, state that the official returns give the losses of the American forces during the Spanish war as 329 killed, 125 died of wounds, and 5,277 died of disease,

THE P. & O. CAPITAL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are obtaining a charter to issue one million sterling in debentures.

COUNTESS RUSSELL ON THE STAGE.

The Countess Russell, who has joined Mr. George Edwardes' Company to play Miss Ellaline Terriss's part in "The Runaway Girl," made a successful début at Plymouth.

H. M. S. IMPLACABLE LAUNCHED.

H. M. S. Implacable, one of the three battleships of the Formidable Class, was successfully launched at Devonport.

AN IRISH AGRICULTURAL MINISTER.

Telegrams, dated March 14th, say:—The Government have promised to appoint a Minister of Agriculture for Ireland.

ALLAN LINER AGROUND.

The Allan Liner Castillian ran aground in the Bay of Fundy on her maiden voyage. The ship is in a dangerous position.

DEATH OF LADY WHITE RIDLEY.

The death is announced of Lady White Ridley, wife of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary.

THE JAPANESE NAVAL GIANT.

The Japanese battleship Asuk, the biggest battleship in the world, has been launched at Glasgow.

EXPLOSION ON H. M. S. TERRIBLE.

A serious explosion occurred upon H. M. S. cruiser Terrible, in the English Channel. A steam pipe burst, severely scalding several stokers and killing one.

THE EFFECTS OF THE GALE.

During the recent heavy gales in the Atlantic, eight British, two American, and two German Atlantic steamers were lost. The death roll is computed at 300.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." also Testimonials from Countess Cadogan, Countess Cholmondeley, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "ALBION" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni ano vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. Once used not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Mayo, Manufacturing Chemists, 6 Boyd Street, Calcutta.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Pearls, it is said, have within the last year or two doubled in value, whilst diamonds have somewhat depreciated.

A society journal is responsible for the statement that the health of the Princess of Wales has not been of the best of late. It is considered that the Princess needs a lengthy and thorough rest, and hence it may happen that her Royal Highness will not be seen very frequently at official and private entertainments during the season.

It appears likely that walking sticks for ladies will again become fashionable. Several ladies carrying sticks have been seen in the ultra-smart quarters, such as Piccadilly, Bond Street, and the Park. Of course in the country women often go out with sticks when taking a constitutional but they have only quite lately appeared in London.

The monogrammed glove is the very latest thing. To make the monogrammed gloves you get a pair of plain kid gloves, with as little stitching upon the back as possible. Black and white are the best colours. Now mark upon the back of your glove your monogram, or get it stamped there. With silk the colour of your walking dress you now embroider the monogram, making it about the size of a shilling.

"La Fonde," the Paris paper edited and written by women, is said to have achieved an entire year of success. Mme. Marguerite Deraud, editor-in-chief has collected an able staff and made the influence of her organ felt in affairs. During the Dreyfus clamour she has gone on calmly demanding justice, and is said to have done much toward securing a new trial. Far from being frivolous as its cavillers at first averred would be the case "La Fonde" has a dignified air that carries weight.

The reason why girls are so much more attractive nowadays is a very simple one, for never were our girls so active or so much in the position as they are to-day. Undoubtedly, beauty is not altogether an accident; it can easily be cultivated, and we have been cultivating it by a variety of methods, more or less unconsciously, for a long time past. This age in comparison with earlier ones may fairly be described as hygienic in the extreme. There are more good looks now than ever before, and there are reasons for it; and because there is more beauty than ever there is perhaps not quite so much enthusiasm about it.

The extravagant theory of the young people as to the necessity for keeping up a certain style is given as the reason why so many of them put off marriage year after year and finally drift into the irremediable stage of celibacy. Girls without fortunes are supported in idleness and luxury by over indulgent parents and expect to be thus cared for after marriage. The annual cost of such a girl's maintenance is more than the income of a young man, unless he is exceptionally fortunate. The fault lies with parents. Unless they are prepared to give a fortune with a daughter when he marries, they have no moral right to make her unfit for the position of wife in the home of a young man who has his fortune to make.

The following, according to a Paris contemporary is the formula of a rejuvenator from which Sarah Bernhardt is said to obtain unfailing health. It is a liquid in which she is bathed regularly—an easy sedative as she calls it. Two ounces of spirits of camphor two ounces of spirits of ammonia, one cup and a half of sea salt, two cups of alcohol. Put all into a quart bottle, and fill with hot water. Shake before using. The method of application is very simple. The body is bathed with [illegible] sponge dipped in the [illegible] liquid and dried without [illegible] friction of the towel. After the bath the stiffness and soreness of fatigue are all gone, the circulation is stimulated, and a gentle langaor is induced, followed by a desire to sleep.

The fancy for using animals by way of ornaments seems to have invaded every class of society just now. Whatever may be the cause the animal fad is wide spread, and jewellers and artificers are racking their brains to think of some new way to use the design of monsters dragons reptiles birds and beasts. The new muff must have the head and tail of the animal or it is not up to date and rather gruesome effects are produced by some of the life-like foxes and minks that encircle the throats of smart women. Hat pins simulate frogs, lizards, turtles, owls heads, or else some strange creature that was never seen on land or sea. One of the most popular designs represents an elephant's head of gold, with ears and tusks of silver and raby eyes.

At what age should a girl begin to wear a veil? There is as much difference of opinion on this point, it seems, as on that other vital question, "When should a girl put her hair up?" To wear a veil appears to mark the change from maidenhood to grown-up-hood. A veil has several uses. It is now and then recommended for weak eyes; it is excellent as a slight respirator for girls with delicate chests; it keeps the skin from chapping in rough weather; and be it said it really does in nine cases out of ten enhance the beauty it half conceals. A girl may wear a veil when she puts up her hair. The one fixes the date for the other. A girl with her hair down her back and wearing a veil looks rather absurd, except in most exceptional cases.

When is a woman a "lady," and when is a man a "gentleman?" That is the question that has been agitating the readers of one of the London dailies. While a few correspondents set themselves seriously to write definitions of "lady" and "gentleman," the majority contented themselves with arguing as to when these terms should be used. We are told of a [illegible] year-old [illegible] begins his speeches, "Ladies and gentlemen," and of a [illegible] who addresses his flock as "Brethren." One correspondent wonders what a "lady" would say if a shopwalker called to a warehouse assistant, "Attend to this woman please. But further than this we do not go; there is no answer given to the question.

The pouch bodice will be largely superseded this season by the open bodice with loose, pointed fronts which hang a couple of inches below the waist. This will be found a very becoming style by those disposed to be stout. The interval between the fronts is filled in with full chiffon, tartant silk, printed muslin or lace. This last-named promises to be worn in greater quantities than ever. It was used by the mile on the Drawing Room gowns, especially a new kind which in some degree resembles the blond lace of the Sixties. The amount of work for the needle on the dresses of the coming season threatens to be monstrously large, out of all reason. On a dainty gown, which forms an item in the trousseau of a bride, there are fifteen groups of very narrow tucks in the silk muslin skirt, and in each group there are five tucks. Each tuck is edged with three rows of the narrowest satin baby ribbon. There are thus seventy-five tucks every one of which has to be hemmed on one side, if not on both, and there are three hundred and seventy-five rows of ribbon to be sewn. And the dress would be thrown aside after having been worn half-a-dozen times at the most! Then again, there are the very fine, narrow gaugings, or puffings, with which many of the fashionable flounces are headed. These need considerable skill in the arranging, and take an enormous time do. Next the frills are edged with the top almost plain. The trimming on the gown illustrated simulates an opening down the left side forming a sweeping curve, but this is merely seeming. The skirt is plain. The bodice is rather prettily defined by trimming which carries out the lines begun upon the skirt. The flounce is finished with rows of infinitesimally small tuck. These reappear on the sleeves and the cuffs. The yoke is our old friend, guipure over satin, a combination which is much too smart and becoming to be lightly abandoned. The material of this dress is a fancy foule, and English fabric given a French name, in order to induce Englishwomen to buy it! The skirt is plain foule.

One variety of the short coat has scalloped tabs and the very favourite skirt that is trimmed up one side with closely set rows of tailor stitching, another variety of sempiternous work, for which there is an absolute rage. All the outlines of the coat are finished with it, as well as of the dress. The sleeves are finished in the same way, and the "nib" is all stitching. This tailor-made costume is to Scotch tweed, a material which has been perfected in the manufacture. It used to be harsh and heavy, but it is now light and soft, when made of pure wool, as the best qualities invariably are. There is more wear in these tweeds than in two gowns of foreign manufacture, though Continental makers excel us in the art of "finishing" woollen stuffs. Those that are worked up with the pirie finish are so soft and supple as to lead to the hope that this acknowledged inferiority may be overcome. The pirie finish is a process of English invention.

In Paris this height of evening head-dresses is abnormal, and even ludicrous from our common sense point of view. A feather arrangement, rather resembling the curling smoke from a chimney, adorns the head-dress of a fashionable woman, whose height does not in the least justify such tall adornments. Plumes of black feathers are arranged in fair hair with hearslike effect, and sometimes an enormous flower, at least as large as a well-developed penny, takes up all the room on some curly little head. We may be forgiven for hoping that the fashion will not spread to England. Nor do we want the huge hats that are coming in Paris. Overloaded with feathers and flowers they give a top-heavy look that is far from pretty. Especially as the hips are so meagrely clothed that they are thoroughly out of proportion with the head. Englishwomen have of late years abstained from rushing into the extremes that the fair Parisiens occasionally originates, though candour is bound to admit that we have not wholly steered clear of them. Did not every third woman one met, three years ago, walk through her world with one ridiculous, tall feather upstanding in her bonnet or her toque? And it was always perched on one side with nothing to balance it on the other. When the headgear accidentally went a little crooked, the effect was very firmly. Apropos to feathers, the osprey is now superseded by the marabout, the softest and most beautiful of all its kind. It appears in careful outlines at the theatre when it Court on Drawing Room dresses both in old ladies' caps and adorns the Spring hats of youth and beauty. It is many years since marabout was in and even the most careful had long abandoned the idea of preserving the specimens that were left high and dry in the wardrobe by the receding tide. For shoulder knots on dinner gowns and for the trimming of hats there is now nothing more fashionable than carabout. It is expensive and easily spoiled but probably the ingenuity of inventors will bring out a imitation at a low price, in which case fashion will again forsake the original. And so the wheel goes round. Whimsical as La Mode appears she has generally some fairly good reason to give for her rapid changes. They are often for no better reason than to put money in someone's pocket, but that is never the ostensible excuse.

ANOTHER BISMARCK REVELATION.

HIS INTRIGUES WITH AUSTRIA.

A VERY remarkable document, which is an important contribution to the history of our time, is published in the "Neue Freie Presse." Herr von Rechberg, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, having died, there is no longer any need of reticence on his account. In 1892 the information in question was given by Herr von Rechberg to a visitor in the presence of two witnesses. It was put down in writing and signed immediately afterwards, and is published.

Herr von Rechberg's visitor having remarked that Bismarck was then (June, 1892) about to visit Vienna to attend the marriage of his son Herbert, Herr von Rechberg said:

How much I should like to see him! I had a great deal of official intercourse with him when I was envoy to the Assembly in Frankfort. Bismarck opposed me in the most inconsiderate manner, but I did not give way to him. Then came the affair of Schleswig-Holstein, and I sent word to the King of Denmark through our Minister in Copenhagen not to let things go so far as to make a rupture inevitable, for I wished to arrange matters amicably. Unfortunately the King was too weak to resist the war party, and so very much against my will, we had a war. When Bismarck came to Vienna with the King of Prussia after the war, I proposed in Schoenbrunn an intimate alliance between Austria and Prussia. "The two together," I said, "are so strong that no gun can be fired in Europe without their permission." Bismark replied that (in his opinion) a war was inevitable. I then asked him whether he thought that Napoleon would hold his own without a war, and proposed that we should make a joint attack on France. Bismarck raised some objections to this, but ultimately said it was a matter that might be taken into consideration, and begged me to make a formal proposition. Although it was far advanced in the night I drove to the Foreign Office, and, summoning Baron Biegeleben, the head of the German Department, I gave him instructions to draw up a treaty of alliance with Prussia. He refused to obey, saying he would be no party to such a transaction, whereupon I answered that I would draw up the treaty myself, which I did the same night. As a conference was to take place the day after between the Emperor and the King, a council of Ministers was held beforehand. On entering the council room with the treaty in my hand I found to my intense surprise Biegeleben seated at the council board. I protested, and reminded the other Ministers that as my subordinate he had no right to take part in the conference. But my protestations were in vain. Biegeleben's presence in the council being in obedience to orders from the highest quarter. I proposed an intimate alliance with Prussia, but met with general opposition. A decided attitude against Prussia was proposed and agreed upon, and after the council I tendered my resignation.

This statement of Rechberg is confirmed by the previously published revelations of Sybal and Friedjung, and perhaps the fatal war of 1866 and the defeat of Koeniggraetz might have been averted if his proposal had been accepted. Bismarck's price for the treaty was so high that the Emperor Francis Joseph refused it. He was asked to leave the German Confederation of his own free will, and allow Prussia to place herself at the head of it.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th March, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	Inches 29·83
Temperature of the Air	degrees 82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·2
Dew Point	71·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·83
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted=10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·1
General Directions of wind	NNW, NE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 309

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

"THE GRAND OLD GUARDSMAN."

Mr. Geo. Hicks, F. D. S., popularly known as "The Grand Old Guardsman," late of the Grenadier Guards, and the gallant general [illegible] of four bars, which realised £10, to the Armenian Relief Fund, in sending a postal order for 27s. worth of Munyon's Remedies, writes from his present address, 93, Grosvenor-road, Aldershot:

"I am sixty-nine years of age, went through the Crimean Campaign, fought in every engagement, and feel fit to have another brush with the enemy, if required, since taking Munyon's.

"You can make that use you like of this letter, and I hope many will believe me when I say, if otherpills are worth a guinea a box Munyon's Cures are

"WORTH TWENTY GUINEAS A BOX."

☞ Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health," and ascertain therefrom which of the 47 Remedies you require.

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MUNYON'S ASTHMA REMEDIES relieve in three minutes, and cure permanently. Price Four Rupees.

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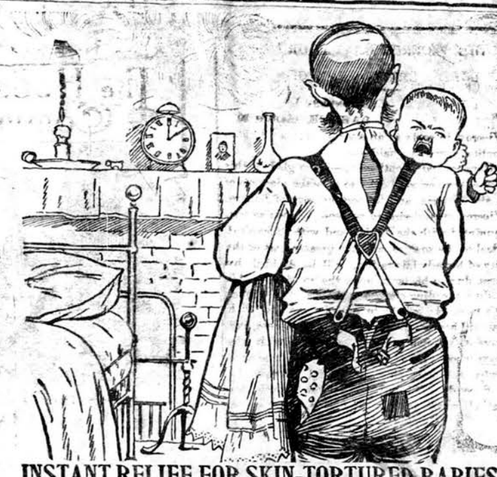

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